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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. *Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi*

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No Permit For Congress Mission To Malaya?

CONGRESS SESSION TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY?

Delhi Faces Difficulties: Police Warning To Seva Dal

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9. (A. P. I.): The Delhi Police have objected to the training and parading of Congress volunteers at various centres in connection with the forthcoming Congress Session. A Police Inspector verbally warned the volunteer instructor. The Congress Seva Dal has, however, decided to continue training despite the warning.

CONGRESS SESSION IN BOMBAY?

NEW DELHI, January 9. (A. P. I.): A number of difficulties may prevent the Congress session being held in Delhi as proposed. Some of the difficulties are shortness of time—only two months and a half remain within which to perfect arrangements for some two lakhs of visitors—water and electric supply, transport, food.

Requests have already been made to the Congress President to postpone the session, because Congressmen generally will be preoccupied with the provincial elections and later with Congress elections and may not be able to attend in strength.

After April Delhi's weather will warm up to an uncomfortable degree and men from other parts of India will have a hard time.

It is understood that Mr. Asaf Ali is in communication with Sardar Patel and the Congress President in this connection and it is considered likely that the session may be held in Bombay instead.

CENTRAL PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9 (A.PI): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, announces that the meeting of the Central Parliamentary Board will now be held on January 16 in Delhi.

The date previously announced was January 19, which is now cancelled owing to Bihar nominations being on January 18. The members may please consider it as notice to attend the meeting of the Central Parliamentary Board on 16th January at Delhi.

P. C. Cs ARE ASKED TO PREPARE THEIR ROLLS

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9. (U.P.I.): Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary, A. I. C. C., has asked all Provincial Congress Committees to prepare a roll of primary members qualified to vote and send to the A. I. C. C. Office a statement in regard to it.

The statement to be prepared will have to furnish the following details: Total number of population (1931) maximum number of delegates according to population of 1931 (rural, urban and total number of primary members enrolled in rural and urban areas and their total, actual number of delegates allowed according to the population of 1931 in rural and urban areas and their total, number of A. I. C. C. members and number of primary members entitled to elect one delegate in rural and urban areas.

It will be noted that in deciding the number of delegates which each province is entitled to return, the Provincial Congress Committees have been asked to go by the census of 1931.

A. I. S. P. C.'S OFFICE WILL OPEN ON JANUARY 16

BOMBAY, Jan. 9. (U.P.I.): The Office of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference at Anand Bhawan, Allahabad, will be opened on Wednesday, January 16, says Mr. Dwarakanath Kachru, General Secretary, A.-I. S. P. C. in a press note.

COALITION FOR GREECE

ATHENS, Jan. 9. (A.P.A.): A centre and right wing coalition, collaborating with minor conservative groups, was announced here today.

Signed by former Premier Sophocles Venizelos on behalf of the Liberals, the agreement climaxed long secret negotiations. It aims at the formation of a Government without the participation of EAM and KKE.

The agreement provides for full co-operation in dealing with major national problems, securing internal order and collaboration in the forthcoming general election. A basic condition is that the election shall be held without further delay and that it will be conducted on the majority system.

KING GEORGE GREETS U. N. O. DELEGATES

LONDON, Jan. 9 (Reuter).—King George at a banquet tonight welcoming the delegates of the 51 nations to the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation told them: "Within the next few weeks you may determine whether the lifting of darkness that brought us strength and hope in the past year is to broaden into a true dawn, or whether clouds are to descend once more upon a world that craves for light."

"The lifting of darkness" was a reference to the defeat of Germany and then Japan.

Discussing the Assembly's agenda the King said that through the Trusteeship Council "peaceloving States can stimulate extension of Self-Government to peoples all over the world."

LONDON HAS NO INFORMATION!

LONDON, Jan. 9 (Reuter): Official quarters in London to-night declared that they knew nothing about the suggestion reported from India that the Secretary of State for India Lord Pethick-Lawrence or the Under-Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson,—more probably the latter—is likely to visit India some time in March.

Dalal Quits Viceroy's Council

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9 (A.P.I.): For personal reasons Sir Ardeshir Dalal has tendered his resignation from the Executive Council which has been accepted by His Majesty the King. He will, however, continue to serve as Planning and Development Member until the return from Europe of Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar who will take over that portfolio instead of that of Supply, says a 'communique'.

Sir Ardeshir declined to say anything to the Press about his resignation. But it is possible that he will make a statement later.

Latest News

BYRNES ON REPORTS OF DISSENSION

LONDON, Jan. 10 (Reuter): As the delegates made final preparations and study of the agenda for the first general assembly of the United Nations, opening here to-day, the United States Secretary of State Mr. James Byrnes, squashed all reports of dissension among the Great Powers on the all important issue of atom bomb.

At a Press Conference Mr. Byrnes declared: "There is no misunderstanding between the representatives of the four Governments supporting the atomic energy resolution.

"They understand that provision as to safeguard is intended to apply to all phases of any plan recommended by the Commission."

LATHI CHARGES IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9 (A.P.I.): Eight persons including two women were injured, one of them seriously, following two lathi charges by the police on picketers at the Keshoram Cotton Mills this morning, according to Mr. S. A. Farooqui, President Garden Reach Textile Workers' Union. Seven workers with a Union leader were taken into custody.

The strike in the Keshoram Cotton Mills is now six weeks old.

HOMES BURNT

CHITTAGONG, Jan. 8 (A.P.I.): Men of a civil labour unit over 200 in number, are reported to have burnt the homes of the villagers of Sathazari near Chittagong last night, alleging that some villagers had beaten a few labourers. Six men and two women were injured during the incident and removed to local hospitals. One man has since died. Investigation is proceeding.

CHINA TRUCE 'BLASTED'

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (Reuter): A Chungking message declaring that the Chinese Government and Communist representatives had failed to reach final agreement, and that the hopes of a truce were 'blasted' reached New York to-day.

MAHATMA IN GAUHATI

GAUHATI, Jan. 9 (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived here to-night.

Prof. Robert Richards, Leader of the British Parliamentary Delegation, addressing the Press Conference at Delhi. Sitting on his left and right are other members of the Delegation.

Br. Delegation Meets Asaf Ali

Lord Chorley On Dangers Of Divided India: Villagers Tell Sorensen What Swaraj Means To Them

NEW DELHI Jan. 9. (A.P.I.): The Parliamentary Delegation had a ninty-minute talk with Mr. Asaf Ali who was accompanied by Dr. Shaukat Ullah Ansari, Nationalist Muslim leader, and Mr. Jugalkishore Khanna, Secretary of the Delhi Congress Committee.

Nine members of the Delegation were with Mr. Asaf Ali for the first 35 minutes, and thereafter Lord Munster joined them after his meeting with Mr. Jinnah.

It is gathered that Mr. Asaf Ali gave a picture of the situation in the country, particularly as it emerges from the elections. The problem of Pakistan was examined mainly from the point of view of defence. A map of India was used to elucidate points. The Delegation was supplied with copies of the Congress Election Manifesto.

VALUABLE TALKS

At the end of the talk, Lord Chorley in a chat with press correspondents acknowledged that the talk had been valuable. Speaking in his individual capacity he indicated that the question of Pakistan should, in the present world setting, be considered principally from the point of view of defence.

"We don't want wars and atom bombs to blow up world peace", he said, "and we are anxious to eliminate danger spots. India can be such a danger spot. An Independent India with cultural and educational autonomy and a stable foreign policy and a single army will be an asset to the United Nations. A divided India might easily be invaded and the will of an outsider be imposed on her just as to-day Imperialism has been imposed upon her".

NO IMPOSED DECISION

Q: Suppose the Muslims are prepared to take the risk?

Ans: Let us hope they will not take the risk.

Lord Chorley made it clear that there was no question of imposing a decision on an unwilling people. "Nobody denies that the League is very strong to-day", he remarked.

When the pressmen's questions grew in number and complexity, Lord Chorley turned to his host, Dr. Ansari, with the appeal: "Rescue me from these men". The correspondents thereafter moved off.

AMONG VILLAGERS

Some members of the Delegation are visiting another Delhi village to-day and in the evening are meeting the C.-in-C. in his house.

Two members of the Parliamentary Delegation, Mr. Sorensen and Mr. Nicholson, extended their acquaintance with the Indian villager today when they visited a second village picked out without forethought as they drove along the Rohtak Road. The visit was thus a complete surprise to the villagers, who nevertheless turned out to be more informed in their answers than those with whom the visitors talked yesterday. Mr. Nicholson had set out with the determination to see a Muslim village, but the

(Continued on Page 6)

Heavy Fighting In Sumatra

Clash Between Indonesians And Japanese

BATAVIA, Jan. 9 (Reuter).—Heavy fighting in northern Sumatra between Indonesians and Japanese forces was reported by Indonesian sources here today, while Dutch reports described the situation in Sumatra as "rather chaotic," says Reuter."

Indonesian "Republican authorities" in Sumatra have forwarded a protest to Allied authorities asking for speedy disarmament of the Japanese in the northern Sumatra Province of Atjeh, it was reported.

The Japanese had returned to Atjeh after having originally been withdrawn at the time of Japan's surrender, and fierce clashes with Indonesians had occurred.

In Java the "Premier," Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, has returned from consultations with the "President", Dr. I. R. Soekarno, at the new Central Java Headquarters at Jogjakarta, to announce that Indonesians had completed plans for complete evacuation of all R.A.P.W.I. personnel from Central and Eastern Java.

Dr. Sjahrir said that as soon as word was received from the Allied authorities in Batavia, these people totalling several thousand would be despatched to the port towns or Surabaya and Semarang under the escort of TKR (the Indonesian Peace Preservation Corps).

A spokesman at the Allied Headquarters in Batavia, however, said later that promised Indonesian cooperation in the evacuation of refugees had not yet reached the stage of detailed discussions.

It was announced today that Indonesian "Republican Ministry for Foreign Affairs" directed by Dr. Sjahrir would in future deal with all negotiations in Java, both military and civil.

Batavia last night had its heaviest rainfall of the season, and this morning many of the farms adjoining the Batavia airfield were under two feet of water.

END BRITISH MANDATE

Arab Leaders Reject Jewish Immigration Proposal

JERUSALEM, Jan. 9 (A.P.A.)—More than 55 political, religious and business leaders of the Palestinian Arabs today voted unanimously to support Arab demands for an end to the British mandate, stoppage of all Jewish immigration and the return to Palestine of the exiled Grand Mufti.

They also supported unanimously the Arab League's boycott of all Jewish-made goods and the demand for the release of all Arab political prisoners and internees.

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (A.P.A.)—The Washington Inquiry Committee on Palestine heard testimony today that at least 45,000,000 dollars private American capital has been invested in Palestine and another 110,000,000 had been sent as gifts by American Jews.

TRUMAN REFUSES TO COMMENT

Will U. S. Stop Manufacturing Of Atom Bomb?

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (Reuter): President Truman refused to comment on the suggestion in the American Press that as a gesture towards international settlements, America should announce discontinuance of the manufacture of the Atom bomb.

He described last night's statement by Mr. James Byrnes, the United States Secretary of State on the American veto powers at the United States Organisation, as enough to satisfy any doubts anybody might have about safeguards and controls for the Atom Bomb.

He added that the task of the five-man "Safeguard" Committee, whose formation was announced by Mr. Byrnes yesterday, would be not only to advise American delegates on the Commission but also to present concrete proposals on safeguards.

Don Juan For Lisbon

MADRID, Jan. 9. (Reuter): Don Juan Pretender to the Throne of Spain, flies to Lisbon from Switzerland on Saturday with his wife, Princess Mercedes Bourbon, say Governmental Quarters in Madrid.

Permission has been granted, it is said, for his aeroplane to fly over Spanish territory.

Control of Spanish press is expected to be partially lifted and new appointments will be made in the Under-Secretaryship of Popular Education. (Government Office controlling the press) at the next meeting of the Council of Ministers to be held under the presidency of General Franco.

SPAN'S NEUTRALITY IN WAR.

Spanish Foreign Minister Artajo Martin told newsmen yesterday that "it has been possible to prove with all certainty that Spain was absolutely neutral" during the war, says the "Associated Press of America."

Artajo said this was proved "despite rigorous and critical examination to which documents found in the chancelleries of defeated nations have been subjected."

Artajo added: "Foreign Governments are now convinced of this neutrality, as well as all men free of prejudice, and foreign news agencies themselves."

Madras Tramways For Sale

MADRAS, Jan. 9. (A.P.A.): That the Madras Tramways are for sale was disclosed by H. S. Town, head of the administration, in an interview to the Associated Press of America today.

When reminded of the fact that the Madras Municipal Corporation expressed willingness to buy the tramways and run it as a public utility concern, Town said, "We, on our part, are ready to sell it, and cheaply too."

In the circumstances, Town did not propose radical improvements in the tramway service in the city.

INDIA GOVT. DECISION TO SEND I. M. S. OFFICERS

Whitehall Refusal To Receive Burma People's Delegation

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9. (U. P. I.): "The "United Press of India" learns that the Government of India may not accord permission to any non-official body to send any Medical Mission to Malaya and consequently the proposed Congress Medical Mission may not receive facilities asked from the Government.

It is learnt the Government have already made arrangements for sending eight renowned medical practitioners under the leadership of Lt.-Col. Shastri, retired I. M. S. officer, and these arrangements are considered adequate in official circles.

BR. GOVT.'S "NO" TO BURMA PEOPLE'S LEAGUE

RANGOON, Jan. 9 (A.P.I.). The British Government has declined to receive a deputation from the Burma Anti-Fascist People's League who wish to place before it their alternative proposals to the scheme outlined in the White Paper on Burma.

The refusal to receive the deputation was disclosed in a letter addressed by the Secretary to the Governor Sir Reginald Dorman Smith to the General Secretary of the League Uthan Tun who had applied last month for passage facilities to England.

The letter states 'While appreciating the readiness of the League to make the position clear, the British Government regret that they are not prepared to receive deputations from any individual party or organisation and that following the accepted constitutional procedure, political parties or organisations in Burma which wish to make representations to the British Government in the constitutional sphere should address them to the Governor who will at all times give them his own full consideration and will not fail to communicate them to the British Government.

'As you will no doubt remember the Governor has consistently made it clear that he is very ready to receive and to give due consideration to any suggestions that may be made on constitutional matters by any political party or for that matter by any responsible individual.

'That position is unchanged. The Governor has, as you know, also invited members of the League to join both his Executive Council and his Legislative Council. Those invitations have not been accepted. But the Governor has made it clear in his speech in Mandalay on December 4, the door remains open and he is only too ready to welcome the assistance of representatives of your body as of other political parties that are already co-operating in the administration of this country and in preparing the way for the achievement of Burma's objectives in the constitutional field."

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9. (A.P.I.): Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Commander, South-East Asia, has arrived in Calcutta and is staying at Government House.

Koo To Act For Dr. Wang

LONDON, Jan. 9. (Reuter): The New York radio stated tonight that the Chinese Foreign Minister, Dr. Wang Shih Chieh, had cancelled his plans to attend the United Nations General Assembly meeting in London on Thursday.

Instead he will attend the meeting on Thursday of the Chinese Peoples Consultative Council, an All-Party body set up in Chungking, to help bring about unity between the Kuomintang (Government Party) and the Communists.

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador in London, will replace the Foreign Minister at the opening of UNO General Assembly, the radio added.

World's Food

NEW YORK, Jan. 9. (Reuter): The international food situation, with special reference to wheat and rice and coarse grains, was discussed by the British Food Minister, Sir Ben Smith and President Truman. The United States Secretary for Agriculture, Mr. Clinton Anderson, also took part in the discussion.

It is understood authoritatively that the talks were chiefly concerned with the Far East rice problem about which Sir Ben Smith had an earlier conference with the French Ambassador to the United States, M. Henri Bonnet.

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THE PENTANGULAR

Miserable Show By The Rest

Parsis Compile 228 For 2 Wickets

(By Our Cricket Critic)

In the opening match of the Pentangular Cricket Tournament, the Rest put up a miserable show against the Parsis. Gaining the first lease of the plumb wicket, all that they could collect was a paltry 112, 24 being the highest contribution by an individual batsman. The Parsis, in reply, outstripped their opponents' total with the loss of one wicket only and then went on to collect 228 at the expense of 2 by the end of the day.

DESERTED STANDS

The stands at the Brabourne Stadium were practically deserted, when the match began on Wednesday morning. At a most liberal computation, the figure did not rise beyond five thousand at any hour of the day. Now that the issue is practically settled, it is hardly likely that there will be big crowds during the next two days.

The opening pair of the Rest, Kadam and Abraham, began so cautiously—picking up only 16 runs in 45 minues—it seemed that they were determined to master the Parsi bowling in the end. But with the departure of the latter at the above score, wickets fell at a quick rate—so much so that six of them were down by lunch time—with the total standing at 69 as a result of 135 minutes effort.

UMRIGAR'S BOWLING SUCCESS

Thanks to the woeful surrender of the remaining batsmen to the splendid bowling of Khot and Umrigar, the innings was closed within 40 minutes after resumption. Four wickets fell to the lot of each of these bowlers. But Umrigar's analysis was, indeed, spectacular which is as follows: 12 overs, 2 maidens, 18 runs, 4 wickets. There was no excuse for the batsmen to be out so cheaply except that their abilities did not deserve anything better.

FIRST SIXER OF TOURNAMENT

The Parsi skipper, Palia opened his side's innings with the help of Colah. The batsmen did not take long to collar the Rest bowling which was anything but respectable. Easily they might have surpassed their opponents' collection without any loss, had not the former opened his shoulders when the total was nearing the century mark. Going out for 41 he had the satisfaction of hitting up the first sixer of the tournament this season. Then Colah fell a victim to the l.b.w. code just after Modi announced the eclipse of the Rest total with a hit to the boundary. His contribution was a valuable 61 including 4 fours.

TODAY'S PROSPECTS

Thereafter Modi and Albara carried on the collection business till the end of the day without separation, 76 (including 8 fours) and 39 being their respective scores.

Maurice Cohen, the Rest Captain, employed as many as 8 bowlers to break the partnership which had yielded 114 so far, but without any success. There was hardly any sting in the bowling to command the respect of the batsmen. It will not be at all surprising therefore if the Parsis put up a tall score today and then inflict an innings defeat on their rivals.

PARSIS WELL PLACED
Modi Set For Another Big Innings

SCORES:—

THE REST (1st Innings) 112
THE PARSIS (1st Innings) .... (for 2 wkts.) 228

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In the first match of Bombay's Annual Pentangular Cricket Tournaments, the Rest, fielding without their redoubtable Hazare fared like a pack of schoolboys. Making first use of the wicket, they were dismissed for 112 runs a little after lunch and then accounted for only two of their opponents for 228 runs leaving the Parsis with a lead of 114 runs with 8 wickets to go and Rusi Modi still in.

Timid and unenterprising batting was largely responsible for the debacle of the Rest side. There was slight new on the surface in the morning But even so, except for Frank and Fernandez, no batsman showed enough confidence to punish loose balls.

Doctor kept wickets well for the Parsis. He was quick and his anticipation was good. A curious feature of their fielding was that Palia did not concede even a single run in overs. Umrigar bowled well and his figures by no means flatter him.

The Parsis had to cope with an extremely mediocre attack. Palia and Colah started in a very confident manner and put in almost a hundred runs before Palia was sent back. Mody is playing solidly as ever and looks well set for another mammoth score. He edged a ball rather dangerously to Roach at first slip who put his foot to the ball instead of making an attempt at a catch. This was just before his 50.

The Parsis are very well placed and might well register the highest score that any Parsi team has put up in these matches.

Details Of Game

The Rest fared disastrously against the Parsis on the opening day of the Pentangular. In the 135 minutes pre-lunch period they lost no fewer than six of their batsmen for only 69 runs. Kadam the opening batsman batted throughout the pre-lunch period and carried his bat for 21.

The rival teams:—

PARSIS:— Palia (Capt.), Doctor, Khot, Umrigar, Albara, Satha, N. H. Colha, Modi, J. B. Patel, Mistry and Tarapore. Reserves:—Lawyer, Dady seth and Bhada.

REST:— Cohen (Capt.), Roach Frank, P. D'Souza, Gundi, Salvi, A. Fernandez, Perumal, Arolkar, A. Abraham and Kadam. Reserves:—V. Dias, D. Solomon and V. Alexander.

Kadam and Abraham opened to the bowling of Khot and Palia. The start was very quiet and with both the bowlers maintaining an accurate length scoring was confined mainly to singles. After bowling three maiden overs Palia gave way to Modi from the Pavilion end and two overs later Umrigar took over from Khot when the score was 6. Khot took over from Modi after the latter had bowled four overs.

Then with the score at 16 the Parsis met with their first success. Abraham tried to drive a half-volley from Umrigar, missed and was brilliantly stumped by Doctor (16—1—10). D'Souza filled the breach but did not stay long. He crossed over with a single from Umrigar and edged Khot in the slips when Umrigar brought off a really brilliant catch (17—2—1). Cohen came in next and edged the first ball in the hands of Satha (17—3—0) Frank came in and stopped the hat-trick.

Khot was bowling very well at this stage and the dew on the wicket made the ball rise a little. From the other end Tarapore relieved Umrigar when the score was 19. Kadam made the first attacking stroke of the day by hooking his first ball for three. From the other end Frank drove Khot to the off for the first four of the match and a little later hooked Tarapore to the ropes and in the next over repeated the stroke off Khot and back-pushed the next delivery to the on boundary to hoist 40 on board.

As a result of an overthrow from Patel Kadam entered his double figures. With the total at 45 Satha took over from Khot. At the other end Frank attempted to hook a short-pitch from Tarapore, missed and was l.b.w. (46—4—20). Arolkar now joined Kadam who was taking absolutely no risks. Both the batsmen were playing pat-ball cricket and a number of maidens resulted. Satha gave way to Khot after bowling three overs two of which were maidens.

Arolkar then opened his account by sending Tarapore to the on boundary and incidentally signalled the 50 of the progress for 90 minutes. Kadam late cut Khot for an all-run four from the other end. Arolkar drove Khot to the screen for a four and Palia took over from Tarapore and sent down five consecutive maiden overs. The other left-hander. Tarapore relieved Khot from the pavilion end and sent down two maiden overs.

Kadam broke the monotony of nine consecutive maiden overs—five from Palia and two each from Khot and Tarapore—when he played Tarapore to mid-on for a single.

Palia who had so far bowled eight overs—all maidens—gave way to Umrigar and Kadam swiping almost blindly lifted the ball dangerously behind Patel at square leg, obtaining two runs for the stroke.

Arolkar attempted to drive a half-volley from Umrigar in his second over mistimed, lifted the ball towards mid-off and was well taken by Palia. Arolkar had played for almost an hour. (68-5-13). Perumal now joined Kadam, but after scoring only one was l.b.w. to Tarapore (69—6—1). The lunch interval followed.

TWO QUICK WICKETS AFTER LUNCH

Two quick wickets fell almost immediately after lunch. First Kadam put his leg in front of a straight one from Umrigar without any addition to the lunch score (69—7—21) and after Gundi had scored all the 8 runs that acrued he stepped out, missed and was stumped off the same bowler (77—8—8). Fernandez and Salvi now became associated. And with Fernandez sending Tarapore twice to the ropes in the same over the total was raised to 90.

With the score at 96 Khot took over from Umrigar and with a square-cut for four Fernandez sent up the 100 of the innings on the board. Fernandez was playing very freely and hit every loose ball that came his way. But in an attempt to drive Khot yorked himself and was bowled (110—9—24). Roach was the last man in.

In Khot's next over the innings which had lasted 188 minutes terminated when Salvi edged the ball and was held by Doctor behind the wickets.

PARSIS BAT

Palia and Colah opened to the bowling of Roach and Gundi. Roach conceding 10 runs in his first over Palia collecting seven. With both the left handers punishing all loose balls the rate of scoring was brisk and Colah sent the first 20 of the innings on board by cover-driving Gundi to the ropes in his second over. In his next over Roach was treated similarly by the same batsman.

Gundi's next over cost the Rest 8 runs all collected by Colah, who was the more aggressive of the two. A little later he hooked Roach for another boundary and hoisted 40 on the board.

When the score was 43 Perumal relieved Gundi and Palia promptly sent him to the cover boundary From the other end Roach gave way to Frank. But neither bowler made any impression on the batsmen and Perumal gave way to Arolkar from the Pavilion end when the score was 62. Colah placed Arolkar for a single and entered his 40's signalling 70 at the same time. In Arolkar's third over Palia lifted him to the Patiala Pavilion for the first sixer of the match

At the other end Salvi took over from Frank. In Arolkar's next over Colah edged him dangerously between Roach in gully and Salvi in the slip. The catch may have been taken, but no attempt was made. He was then 48. With a single from Salvi, Colah reached his 50 made in a stay of exactly one hour.

With only seven minutes to go for the tea interval Kadam took over from Arolkar and Colah sent him to the on-boundary. With a single off the same bowler Palia entered his 40. But in the next over, lifted Salvi to mid-long where he was taken by Fernandez (97—1—41).

PLAY AFTER TEA

Modi opened his account with a single off Arolkar's third delivery after tea, and in the same over hoisted the 100 of the innings with a square-cut for a brace.

Colah edged Arolkar in his second over between the slips and entered his 60. He was playing well only in patches and was sometimes mistiming his strokes.

Modi wiped out the deficit by pulling Gundi to the square-leg boundary for a four.

COLAH OUT

In Arolkar's third over Colah attempted to hook a short one missed and was declared l.b.w. (114-2-61). Albara now joined Modi who greeted the new-comer by pulling a full toss from Arolkar to the ropes.

The first change after tea was made when the score was 129. Abraham took over from Arolkar who was bowling from the Pavilion end. This was the eighth bowler to be tried.

Albara pulled a short one from Salvi to the ropes to enter his double figures. In an attempt to repeat the same stroke in the next over he edged the ball which fell between Arolkar and Kadam, a trifle short of both. Modi playing freely entered his 30 and caused the 150 to appear on board by sending Salvi twice to the ropes.

Roach now took over from Salvi and Gundi from Abraham. Both the bowlers were keeping a good length and play became unenterprising.

Roach gave way to Arolkar from the Churchgate end and Modi snicked him to the ropes for a four to reach his half century obtained in 80 minutes. Frank from the other end replaced Gundi and conceded five runs to Modi.

Modi put the second hundred on board by driving a no ball from Arolkar for four and incidentally entered his 60. He glanced the next ball to the ropes. The game again became lively with Albara pulling Frank to the ropes to enter his 30s

After he had bowled three overs Arolkar made way for Perumal. Modi nooked him to the ropes and took his own score to 73. At 219 Fernandez was the ninth bowler to be tried. Salvi relieved Perumal and bowled the last over of the day.

When the stumps were drawn for the day Modi and Albara were together with 76 and 39 respectively.

SCORE:—

THE REST (First Innings)	
Abraham St. Doctor b Umrigar	10
Kadam l.b.w. b Umrigar	21
F. D'Souza c Umrigar b Khot ..	1
Cohen c Satha b Khot	0
Frank l.b.w. b Tarapore	20
Arolkar c Palia b Umrigar	13
Perumal l.b.w. b Tarapore	1
Gundi St. Doctor b Umrigar ..	8
Fernandez b Khot	24
Salvi c Doctor b Khot	6
J. Roach (not out)	1
Extras	7
Total	112

Fall of wickets: 1/16; 2/17; 3/17; 4/46; 5/68; 6/69; 7/69; 8/77; 9/110 and 10/112.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Khot	18.1	7	41	4
Palia	8	8	0	0
Modi	4	2	3	0
Umrigar	12	2	18	4
Tarapore	21	8	42	2
Satha	3	2	1	0

PARSIS (First Innings)

Palia c Fernandez b Salvi	41	
N. H. Colah l.b.w. b Arolkar ..	61	
Modi (batting)	76	
Albara (batting)	39	
Extras	11	
Total (for 2 wkts.)	228	

Fall of wickets: 1/97: 2/114.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Roach	9	0	33	0
Gundi	8	0	31	0
Perumal	5	1	14	0
Frank	8	1	26	0
Arolkar	11	0	53	1
Salvi	11	1	34	1
Kadam	1	0	7	0
Abraham	4	1	11	0
Fernandez	2	0	8	0

Mysore State Demand For Restoration Of Bhatkal

League Questions For Central Assembly On "Bombay Shipping Circles' Statement"

BHAGALKOT, Jan. 9. (A.P.I.): By a series of questions in the forthcoming session of the Central Assembly, Mr. Ahmed Jaffar (Muslim League) has raised the issue of a harbour at Bhatkal. He has asked for information from Government as to whether they are aware that a private company called the "Bhatkal Bunder Construction Company" has been floated to construct a shipbuilding yard and to develop the port at Bhatkal.

Mr. Jaffer seeks specific information as to what Government of India's policy will be towards the proposed scheme. He has also sought information as to whether the Government of India had at any time received from the Maharaja of Mysore any representation about the construction and development of the Port of Bhatkal in the North Kanara District, Bombay Presidency and whether the British Government was approached direct by the Mysore Government through the Government of India on this subject.

BHATKAL & HONAWAR

Bhatkal and Honawar are two ports on the West coast of India about 340 and 320 miles respectively south of Bombay. These two ports belonged to Mysore during the time of Tippu Sultan. Tippu Sultan stationed his naval units at these two ports.

It was revealed some months ago in the Mysore State Council by the Minister of Public Works that the Mysore Government had been negotiating with the Government of India and the Government of Bombay to secure harbour facilities at Bhatkal. The minister indicated in reply to a question that certain investigations regarding the approximate cost of a project for the development of the Bhatkal Port and prospect of seaborne trade had been made 25 years ago and a reinvestigation had now became necessary. The minister was unable to give any information as to whether a company had been floated to develop this port.

PLEA FOR RESTORATION

Shipping circles in Bombay state that Mysore Government has been for some time urging the British Government to restore the Bhatkal Port to the Mysore state.

There were regular passenger sailings between Bombay and Bhatkal twice a week in pre-war days as also cargo traffic. About 2,000 passengers in all travelled between these two ports annually and about a thousand tons of cargo was also carried, beetlenuts and ginger being the important items of cargo. Bhatkal is not a deepwater port. Even coastal steamers have to anchor half a mile away from the shore and both passengers and cargo have to be carried in boats to the shore.

Bhatkal which is in British territory is about 30 miles from the Mysore state border.

A large number of country-crafts with carrying capacity varying between 75 and 100 tons were built at this port during the war.

Mr. Jaffer also wants to know why steamer communication on the West Coast between Bombay and North and South Kanara has not been resumed, though the war has ended and the shipping position has improved. He wants to know what steps the Government of India propose to take to improve steamer communication on the West Coast.

WARDHA GIVES LEAD AGAIN

Mother Tongue As Medium Of Instruction

WARDHA, Jan. 9 (API): The Governing Body of the Seksaria College, Wardha, has decided to introduce Hindi and Marathi as media of instruction in the College from July 2, 1947, announces the Principal Mr. Agarwal. The Nagpur University is being approached for granting the necessary permission. Arrangements are also being made for preparing and publishing suitable text books in Hindi and Marathi.

The introduction of Mother Tongue as medium of instruction in a technical college will undoubtedly be an important landmark in the history of Education in India and it is but proper that Wardha should give a bold lead in this matter as it did in many others since Mahatma Gandhi's stay in Sewagram, Mr. Agarwal said.

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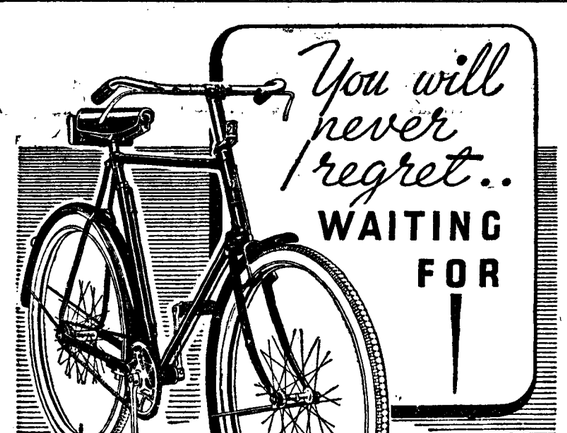

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RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
No one regrets more than we the time you have had to wait for your new Raleigh Cycle. You know the difficulties, so we won't explain further. Yet Raleighs have been worth waiting for—everyone is convinced of this. They possess all the qualities and refinements of the perfect bicycle.

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'ASPRO' STOPS PAIN & FEVER IN 10 MINUTES. IT DOES NOT HARM THE HEART OR STOMACH.
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Even a Child can Safely take 'ASPRO'
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FLOATED WITH AN AUTHORISED CAPITAL OF ONE CRORE OF RUPEES

Shree Mahalaxmi Colour Manufacturing Company, Limited

With a view to meet the growing Indian demand for a national Industry for the manufacturing of Textile colours and Dyestuffs, it is a pleasure to announce that Shree Mahalaxmi Colour Manufacturing Co. Ltd. has been registered at Jodhpur with an authorised capital of one crore of rupees. The enthusiastic co-operation of the prominent business magnates and Technicians from all over India has been received to make this first national enterprise a marked success.

The Registered Office of the Company was inaugurated at Jodhpur by Col. Sir Donald Field, C.I.E. Chief Minister of Jodhpur State. The occasion was graced by State. Ministers, High Officials and big merchants and citizens from Jodhpur and outside. Seth Manilal R. Thacker, Managing Agents, speaking about the aims and objects of the Company, emphatically stated that this would be purely a national enterprise. He expected that the quality and quantity of the products will in no way be inferior to that of the Foreign stuffs and that no stone would be left unturned, including the assistance of world famous experts, to secure the marked success of the Company and to dignify the national glory against any foreign competition.

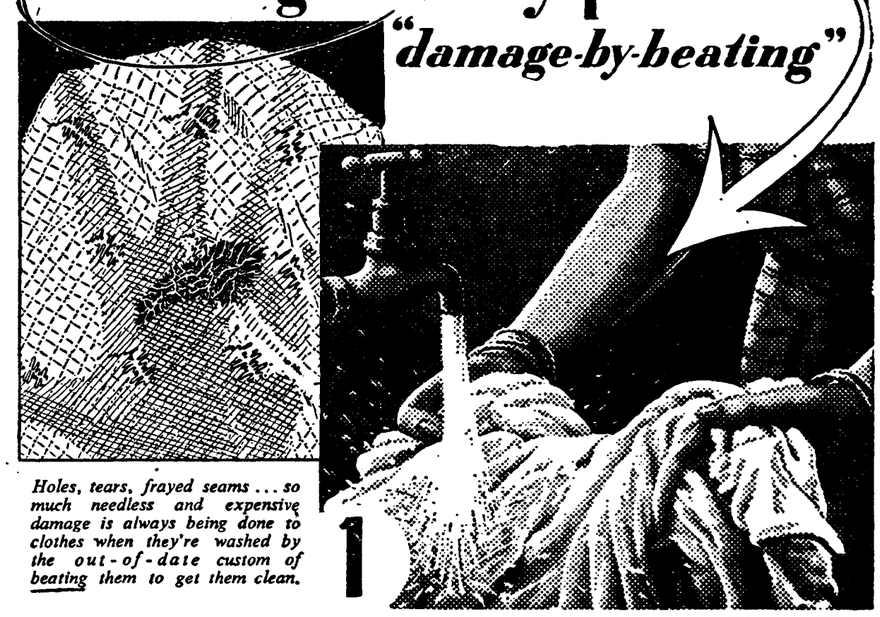
Col. Sir Donald, speaking on the occasion, congratulated Mr. Thacker for starting this first industrial venture on such a vast scale and wished all success to the Company.

Among the important messages received were from:—

(1) Sir Mirza Ismail, (2) Sir Abdul Hamid. (3) Sheth S. G. Thakar, (4) Sheth Khatau, (5) Sir Bhagchand Soni, (6) Sheth Punamchand Kamani, (7) Diwan Bahadur Keshrimalji, (8) Diwan Bahadur Brijchandji, (9) Rao Bahadur Sheth Champalal Ramswarup, (10) Sheth Induprasad (of Sidhpur Mills), etc., etc.

The celebrations ended amongst an atmosphere of cordial wishes for the success of the Company after light refreshment.

Washing this way prevents "damage-by-beating"

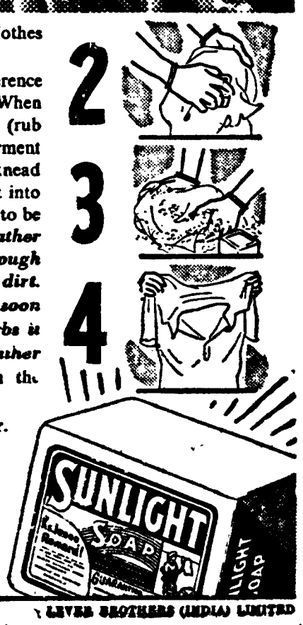


Holes, tears, frayed seams ... so much needless and expensive damage is always being done to clothes when they're washed by the out-of-date custom of beating them to get them clean.

LOOK at these numbered pictures. They show you how to wash clothes without harming them.

(1) Thoroughly soak the garment to be washed—it makes no difference whether you do it under a tap, or in a tub or tank or stream. (2) When you've made the garment very wet, rub Sunlight Soap all over it (rub Sunlight very generously on the dirtiest parts). (3) Knead the soapy garment gently but thoroughly. *Don't beat it.* Just knead (in the way you knead dough when making chappattis), squeezing the soapy lather right into and through the texture of the cloth. There's no need for the cloth to be rubbed hard, or roughly handled at all. ***Sunlight's "self-acting" lather will gently lift out all the dirt if you make sure, by thorough kneading, that Sunlight's "self-acting" lather reaches all the dirt. The "live" soap in this energetic lather loosens dirt almost as soon as it touches it—detaches the dirt from the cloth and absorbs it into the lather, so that when you rinse the cloth free from lather you rinse it free from dirt.*** (4) Rinse the garment free from the lather, which now contains the dirt.

Clothes washed this gentle Sunlight way last much, much longer.



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11TH WEEK OF TRIUMPH

MINERVA'S MAMMOTH HIT

EK-DIN-KA SULTAN

Directed by: SOHRAB MODI

Starring: MEHTAB

Daily: 4, 7, 10; Sun. 1 P.M.

NEW WEST END

FILMISTAN'S

SPECTACULAR HIT!

Shikari

Starring:
ASHOK KUMAR, VEERA, PARO

Directed by: S. VACHA

Story: GYAN MUKERJI

Songs (Mostly by) GOPALSINGH NEPALI

Music: KUMAR SACHINDEV VARMAN

ROXY

Daily: 4, 7, 10
Sun. Hol. 1 p. m.

Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12 & 3-30 to 6

TOMORROW, SATURDAY
SUNDAY MORNING 9-30 a.m.
PRITHVI THEATRES'
Popular Stage Hit

DEEWAR

Plans open: Rates as usual

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

MARCHING TOWARDS **LIBERTY!** — *3rd* GREAT WEEK!

Jagriti's Sensational Hit!

SONG OF DESERT

Direction:— BHAGWAN
AMARNATH, KHURSHID Jr.
VITHAL & COMEDIAN BHAGWAN

KAMAL

Daily:— 4, 7, & 10 p. m.
(A MOVIETONE ART Release)

6TH CROWDED WEEK

KISHORE SAHU'S

VEER KUNAL

Daily at 4, 7, and 10 p. m.
Sunday Matinee 1 p. m.
Advance Booking: 10 to 12 and 4-30 to 6 p. m.

NOVELTY

NEXT SATURDAY

A Tale Glorifying the WOMANHOOD OF INDIA

RANJIT'S

Prabhu-Ka-Ghar

KHURSHID, TRILOKE KAPOOR
SULOCHNA CHATTERJI, BIPIN GUPTA

Director: VAJAHAT MIRZA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 and 3 to 6-30.

AJIT Release

From TOMORROW IT'LL MAKE BOX-OFFICE HISTORY IN BOMBAY!

JAMUNA Productions' Social Jewel

RATTAN

Direction: M. SADIQ

Starring: SWARNALATA
KARAN DIWAN, WASTI, MANJU, RAJKUMARI SHUKLA, GULAB, BADRI PRASAD.

Songs: MADHOK

Music: NAUSHAD

Plans open 10 to 12, 4 to 6 p.m.

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m. Sun. Hol. 1 p.m.

TOMORROW 4 P. M.

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A SENSATIONAL SOCIAL DRAMA

Featuring:—RANIBALA, DILAWAR, SADIQ, MEHARUNNESSA.

Direction:—M. SAGIR ASIF.

Phone No:—32103.

In a private letter about various other subjects, a Pai officer greatly praises *Milton* as follows:—

"I'm down to about half a bottle of Milton . . . *and with the mosquito and sandfly season just starting I shall have to go carefully . . . I always cut myself when I shave and I always rub* Milton *in to prevent infection and ensure quick healing. In nearly 4 years, with this place full of skin infections, I've never had a cut go bad."*

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THE HYPOCHLORITE ANTISEPTIC

C.M. 39

INDIAN NATIONAL THEATRE

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INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY

A powerful & progressive Hindustani Drama

AWAZ

Dir: BALRAJ MEHTA

Starring: Pervees, Zubeda, Kusum, Anand etc.

Dates: 12, 13, 19 & 20, 9-30 A.M.

Rates: *Rs. 10, 7/8, 5, 2/8, 1¼ As. 10*

EXCELSIOR

Plans open at theatre 10 to 12 4 to 6 and Fellowship School 6 to 8 Daily.

MINERVA

3rd WEEK

DHAMKI

Daily: 4, 7 & 10
Holiday Matinees at 1-0
Plans Open 10 to 12

RAMOLA Goes Goofy
In TALWAR Productions'

ALBELI

Story & Direction by R. C. TALWAR

Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sun. 1 p. m.

3rd RAMOLA WEEK

CENTRAL

3RD WEEK
The "Taming Of A Shrew" in

CHITRARUPA'S —
SULEH
'PEARL' RELEASE.

Producer: DEVKI BOSE
JAMUNA, AHIN CHOWDHURY
4, 7, 10 Sun. Holi. 1 P.M.

TAJ Talkies,

POPULAR THAN EVER!
EASTERN PICTURES'

ZEENAT

Starring: NOOR JEHAN

Directed by: SHAUKAT HUSAIN

Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sun. 1 p. m.

8TH HOUSE-FULL WEEK

SUPER

"A Salma Release"

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Shud 7, 2002
Muslim: Safar 6, 1365.
Parsi: Amardad 9, 1315.
Sunrise: 7.14 a.m. Sunset 6.19 p.m.
Hightide: 04-16, 16.56.
Lowtide: 10.49, 22.26.

Municipal Corporation: 3.40 p.m. (S. T.).

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: Standing Committee special meeting tomorrow (Friday), at 4 p.m. (B. T.).

To-day's Engagements

A.-I. States' Peoples' Conference

Dwarkanath Kachru, General Secretary, All India States' Peoples' Conference, has issued the following for general information:

"The office of the A. I. S. P. Conference at Allahabad (Swaraj Bawan) will open on Wednesday, January 16.

RECEPTION TO SHEKH ABDULLA OF KASHMIR: The Bombay Provincial Students' Congress and Bombay Students' Congress will give public reception to Sjt. Shekh Abdulla, prominent leader of Kashmir who will arrive to-day (Thursday), by Frontier Mail, at 11 a.m., at Bombay Central.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION DRIVE: Propaganda meeting at Chandanwadi B. I. T. Chawls, at 6 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF POLITICS, ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY: Sociology group will meet at 6 p.m., to-day (Thursday), at Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, when Mr. Rohit Dave will read a paper on "Indian Village Communities." Dr. M. V. Moorthy of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences will preside.

K. P. M. GOPALAN'S DEFENCE FUND: A meeting of Committee members and donors regarding case known as "Murzbal Murder Case" will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. in the Office of Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai, 2nd Floor, Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain. All members of the Committee and donors are requested to be present as decision will be taken for the disposal of the balance.

SILVERFISH: Talk by Major J. D. Floy on "Britain the New Outlook" to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m.

MAZDAZNAN: Dr. Edal Behram will speak on "Health and Beauty through Diet and Breath—'Glands'" to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m., at Alexandra Girls' School, Waudby Road.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND: The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of Ward No. 1, Upper Colaba, Middle and Lower Colaba; Fort, Southern, will meet near Museum (Prince of Wales) on Friday, at 8.30 a.m. (S. T.), to go round the Ward. Residents who have any difficulties are invited to be present.

GHATKOPAR BALKAN-JI-BARI: Members' trip to Mandapeshwar arranged on Jan 13. Those wishing to join may see local secretary, Mr. Jayant Pandya.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: With immediate effect all restrictions on telegrams to and from Denmark withdrawn.

RAILWAYMEN CONDEMN ASSAULTS ON WORKERS.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Bombay, a resolution condemning strongly the use of tear gas and lathi charges on the employees of oil companies at Sewri, lathi charges on the employees of I. M. E. Co. who are on strike for securing certain demands and lathi charges on a procession of the Scheduled Caste Federation was passed. The Committee deplored the fact that an adjournment moved on Monday in connection with these actions of the police, in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, where popular parties are in majority, fell through for want of a seconder.

Acknowledgement

We have received the following.—

Wall calendars and a pocket diary from Natvar Trading Co. A wall calendar from C. A. Gallakotwala & Co. A wall calendar from Mahabir Prasad More, Calcutta. Wall calendars from Hind Tank Mfg. Co. Wall calendars from the Liberty News Agency. A wall calendar from the Cement Marketing Co. of India. A wall calendar from Simalgaonkar. Pocket diaries from the Globe Typewriting Co., Karachi.

SRI. K. KELAPPAN

Sri K. Kelappan, the Kerala Leader, who came here to preside over the third session of the Bombay All-Malayalee Conference is leaving for Kerala by Madras Express today.

COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTORAL ROLLS

2,925 Voters Enrolled

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

An aggregate of 2,925 voters have been enrolled in the preliminary publication of the electoral rolls of the Council of State for the Bombay (Non-Mohammadan) and the Bombay Presidency (Mahommadan) Constituencies. From the Non-Mohammadan Constituency the number of voters is 2,631 and from the Mohammadan 294.

The preliminary publication of the rolls is to undergo one more publication on February 25, before the final publication is made on April 22, 1946. A margin of 3 weeks is allowed from the date of the publication of the preliminary rolls for making applications for new enrolment or for cases of omission and of 10 days after the First Publication of the rolls on February 25.

The voters in the amended rolls will elect members to the new Council of State which will be formed when the present Council of State is dissolved some time after Budget Session.

A copy of the preliminary publication of the rolls is placed for inspection in the get-on-the-roll campaign office at the Congress House.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

THURSDAY, Jan. 10.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8.0 a.m. News (H) 8.15 News (E) 8-30 Abdul Rehman Shah 8-46 Juthika Roy 8.50 News (M) 9.0 News (G) 9.10 Programme Parade 9-15 P. N. Barve 9.45 Violin and Clarionet Melodies.

12.30 p.m. Hindustani Songs 12.45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12.55 News (H) 1.0 Selections 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Lunch-Hour Music 2.30 For Women 4.20 School Broadcast 5.0 Balji C. Marwadi 5.15 Azam Bai 5-45 Topical Talk 5.55 Locals 6.0 Abdul Rehman Shah 6-15 Sudhir Phadke 6.30 News (E) 6.40 News (H) 6.45 P. N. Barve 7.15 Balji C. Marwadi 7-30 Qadirbaksh 7.50 Thumri 8.0 Khetar Ane Khedut 8-15 News (M) 8.30 News (G) 8.45 Sudhir Phadke 9.0 News (H) 9.20 News (E) 9.-30 B. B. C. News 9.40 Mand (Dilruba) 9.45 Sports Review (E) 10.15 Doris Oscar 10-10 Interlude 10.15 Dominic Pereira and his Radio Quartet 10.30 Goody Seervai 10.40 Dominic Pereira and his Radio Quartet.

CORPORATION RESIGNATIONS

Implementing B.P.C.C. Mandate

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal and Mr. Ratilal Gandhi, who are sitting members of the Bombay Legislative Council, have resigned their seats on the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Their resignations are in accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting of the B.P.C.C. debarring a person from holding simultaneously seats on the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Provincial or Central Legislatures.

Mr. Minu Masani is also expected to follow suit.

Order Against Landlord Not A Judicial One

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sen, Mr. Justice Weston & Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar)

Ujamshi Sangnama .... Applicant.

v.

The Collector of Ahmedabad ..... Respondent.

This was an application in revision by an Ahmedabad landlord from the Order of the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad made under Rule 81 (2) D.I.R., directing that he should let the second floor of his building to the District Inspector of Land Records which the applicant contended was illegal and ultra vires.

A preliminary objection was raised on behalf of Government that the District Magistrate's Order was an Executive Order and no Revision Application to the High Court lay from that Order.

The petitioner contended that it was a judicial order passed by the District Magistrate as a Court which it had no power to make and that therefore the High Court could revise it.

Dismissing the application and overruling three previous decisions of our High Court, Their Lordships held that in passing the order in question the District Magistrate was not acting as a District Magistrate as defined by Section 10 of the Criminal Procedure Code but in his executive capacity as the representative of the Central Government. As the Central Government could not be said to be a Court, the District Magistrate could not be said to be Court and the party aggrieved had no remedy in the High Court by way of Revision.

Mr. N. C. Shah appeared for the applicant.

The Assistant Government Pleader Mr. S. B. Jathar appeared for the respondent.

"Superfluous" Rationing Orders Cancelled

Public Relations Officer (Rationing) writes:—

Before the introduction of rationing in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District, the Government of Bombay had issued orders freezing the stocks of bajri, wheat, barley and their products, at the points of arrival and of storage. In view of the rationing regulations which prevent the import or disposal of these commodities except under an authorisation, the previous orders have become superfluous. The Government has, therefore, cancelled them. In future no release or removal order will be necessary in respect of these foodstuffs unless the stocks are specifically frozen by orders of Government.

Starch Control Order

The Starch Control Order, 1945, issued by the Government of India prevents the use of any foodgrains other than Tapioca in the manufacture of starch except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the Starch Controller. It also prohibits the disposal, purchase and acquisition of starch except under and in accordance with the terms of a general permit or by a special license issued or granted by the Starch Controller. With a view to avoiding dual control on starch the Government of Bombay has cancelled its orders relating to the disposal of sizing made out of wheat, wheat flour, rice, rice flour, barley and barley flour. The manufacture, disposal, purchase and acquisition of starch will, therefore, be regulated hereafter entirely by the Government of India's Starch Control Order, 1945.

Viceroy In City

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Viscount Wavell, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, arrived from Ahmedabad by aeroplane accompanied by H. E. Sir John Colville, Governor of Bombay at Santa Cruz Aerodrome at 12-30 p.m. to-day. After alighting from the aeroplane, H. E. the Viceroy was introduced by H. E. the Governor to various officers of army, navy and air force, among whom were also Area Commander Major-General E. C. Beard, C.B.E., M.C., Flag Officer, Bombay, Rear Admiral A. R. Rattray, C.B.E., C.I.E., R.I.N., Senior Officer Royal Naval Establishment Rear Admiral O. Pevir, R.N., Senior Officer Royal Air Force, Air Commander P. T. Cracroft, A.F.C., R.I.F., and Mr. H. E. Butler, Commissioner of Police.

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

After the introduction, the Viceroy, accompanied by the Governor, drove to the Government House where they arrived at 1 p.m.

At 1-20 p.m., the Viceroy and the Governor left Government House for Willingdon Sports Club, where they were received by Mr. Rustom Powvala the Vice-President of the Club. Mr. Powvala then introduced to the Viceroy and the Governor Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy who introduced to them the trustees and the members of the Club. Those present at the lunch were also Sir Leonard Stones, Chief Justice of Bombay and the Advisers to the Governor of Bombay.

INTERVIEWS

After lunch, the Viceroy and the Governor drove back to the Government House where the Viceroy gave interviews to Dr. Alban DeSouza, the Mayor, Mr. A. A. Jasdanwala, the Sheriff and Mr. B. G. Kher, the ex-Premier of Congress Government and Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League.

AT HAFFKINE INSTITUTE

H. E. the Viceroy with the Governor then drove to the Haffkine Institute where the Governor introduced to the Viceroy Col. Sir S. S. Sokhey, the Director. Col. Sokhey introduced to the Viceroy principal officers of the Institute, and took him round the Institute. The Viceroy then accompanied by the Governor drove to Santa Cruz aerodrome whence the Viceroy took off for Poona, where the same officials were present who received him in the morning.

VICEROY REACHES POONA BY AIR

POONA, Jan. 9 (A.P.I.)—His Excellency the Viceroy arrived in Poona from Bombay today by air. He was accompanied by Sir John Colville, Governor of Bombay. The Viceregal Party also included Mr. G. E. B. Abell, Viceroy's Private Secretary and Sir Henry Knight, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay.

High civil and military officials were present at the aerdrome to receive the Viceroy.

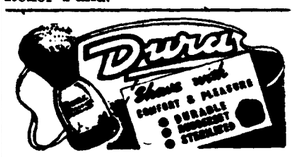
The Viceroy was presented with a guard of honour on his arrival at the aerodrome by the C.A.F. (Poona Station).

Move To Celebrate Netaji's Birthday

BOMBAY Jan. 8 (UPI.) In order to celebrate the 39th birthday of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on January 23, 1946, a Committee was formed at a meeting of the workers of the different Trade Unions. Mr. G. G. Mehta was appointed President of the Committee and Mr. Jaswant Singh General Secretary.

BHULABHAI TO INAUGURATE "AWAZ" AT EXCELSIOR

The New Hindustani Drama of the Indian National Theatre "Awaj" is to be staged on the 12th January at 9-30 A. M. (not on the 9th) at the Excelsior Theatre Shri Bhulabhai J. Desai has kindly consented to inaugurate it. The proceeds of the first show (12th Jan. 46) will be given to I.N.A. Relief Fund.



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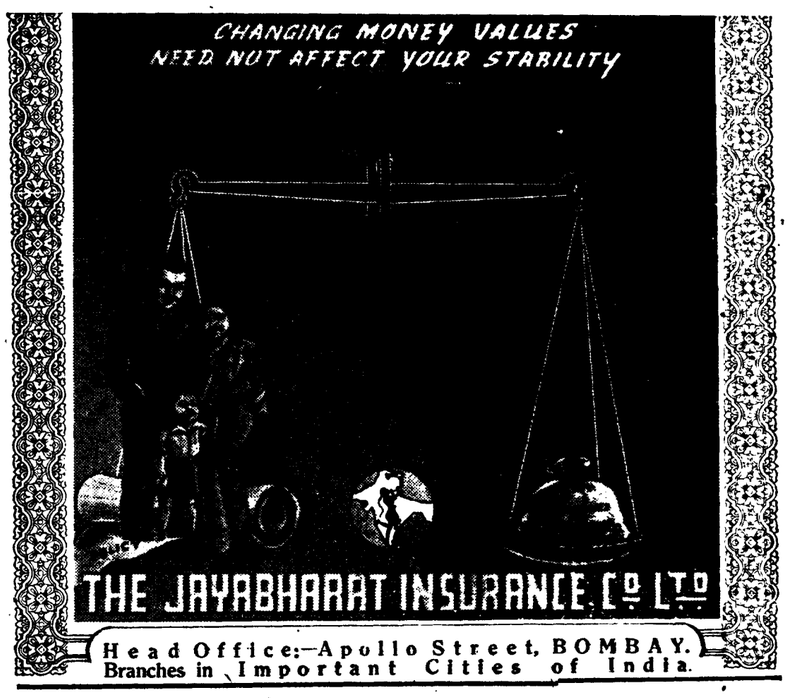

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WEATHER CHART

POONA, Jan. 9 (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches, during the past 24 hours, from 1st Nov. 1945, and departure from the normal recorded at 8 hours. (I. S. T.) on 9/1/46:—

Ahmedabad 82 54 0 0 minus 0.2 Allahabad 72 43 0 1.0 plus 0.2, Baroda 86 40 0 0 nil, BOMBAY 82 64 0 0.4 minus 0.3, Calcutta 78 56 0 0 minus 1.1, Cawnpore 73 41 0 0 minus 0.9, Delhi 72 39 0 0 minus 0.7, Hyderabad (Dn) 80 44 0 0.1 minus 1.4, Jubbulpore 75 36 0 0 minus 1.1, Karachi 77 56 0 0.1 minus 0.3, Lahore 70 34 0 0.1 minus 0.7, Lucknow 75 42 0 0 minus 0.7, Madras 80 60 0 16.5 minus 3.5, Mysore 81 57 0 2.7 minus 0.4, Nagpur 79 50 0 0 minus 1.4, Patna 74 50 0 0.1 minus 0.5, Surat 89 53 0 0 minus 0.6.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. (I. S. T.) of 9th January, 1946:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.949 inches on 1014 mbs. (1.1 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.002 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 87.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 62.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.4 degrees (1.1 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 64.0 degrees (3.2 below normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 77 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.N.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 105 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 12 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) Nil.

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.00 inch.

Total rainfall during the year 0.00 inch.

Weather Remarks Clear Sky.

Official barometer reading dated 9th January, 1946:—

At 3 p.m. Greenwich Mean Time (8-30 a.m. I. S. T.) and temperature 71.1 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches or 1018.1 millibars and a compensated aneroid 29.96 inches or 1014.3 millibars.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" or 0.03 mb. for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

"In thy heart is deception, in thy mouth religion;
False man, why churneth thou water?
What advantage is to bathe the body,
If there be filth in thy heart?
If the gourd be washed at the sixty-eight places of pilgrimages,
Even then its bitterness will not depart".

—Kabir's saying (from "Concord").

The Bombay Chronicle

INDIA'S STERLING BALANCES

Two complications have been recently introduced in the already very complicated problem of India's sterling balances by the terms and conditions of the loan advanced by the United States to Britain, to enable the latter to tide over the period of transition. The conditions of the loan require Britain to scale down her sterling obligations, and, within one year, to release as much of the sterling balances due to countries like India as she can possibly manage. Considering this agreement, however one may, there appears neither equity nor economy in it so far as India is concerned. For these balances, now over 1750 crores, are the result of material goods and services sold to Britain by this country in the hour of her greatest need. For these India has not received any real equivalent, unless British I. O. U's are to be classed as such. The hint being thrown out in interested British quarters that some part of these balances represents inflation in prices is unfounded and unjustified, as a British Parliamentary Commission has already discovered and declared.

A naked scaling down by writing off of a quarter or a third of these balances would be too obvious a loot to concert with the British pretensions of commercial morality and British penchant for diplomatic camouflage. Rumour is, therefore, already busy with another suggestion to attain the same end. Britain would, it is hinted, be able to liquidate these balances, gradually, over a period of years, if the rupee-sterling ratio is revised and further raised from s.1-6d. to s.2 per rupee. Such a course, if foisted upon us, would mean that for every £ 100 of these balances, which cost us or represent Rs. 1333-5-4, we shall receive only Rs. 1,000/-, and that without counting the fact that the purchasing power of the rupee has been much reduced since the larger part of these balances was built up. In other words, for every Rs. 1333-5-4 in goods and services we gave to Britain in 1940-43, she will pay us Rs. 500/- or so in corresponding value and still maintain that she has discharged her obligations in full. It will at the same time be a mortal blow to our export trade, particularly if, as a result of this loan, the sterling-dollar exchange is maintained at a fixed artificial level. By such an arrangement, if it ever is carried through, India would lose, at one stroke of the pen, something like 33 per cent in the value of her balances in terms of rupees, and cripple her export trade in the bargain. No Indian negotiator, with the real interests of India at his heart, can ever willingly consent to such an inequitable and one-sided sacrifice and that, too, on the doubtful chance of Britain being able, even under that ratio, to liquidate the present balances in full, and enable India to buy the plant, machinery, and equipment she needs for her own intensive industrialisation from the most efficient sources available. The latter is unlikely to be consented to by Britain, who in all probability will insist that the liquidation of these balances must be in the shape of the goods SHE can produce, and not necessarily the kind and quality of goods India needs.

The other complication is found in the concomitant of the loan agreement, which requires the tariff barriers or systems like the British Imperial preference to be abolished or modified, so as to permit a greated scope for American exports to other countries. From the point of view of America this may be a very desirable demand, though, even in her case, the remark cannot be omitted that, if the United States genuinely desires to receive due compensation for whatever advances it now makes that country must be accessible to imports of goods from its debtor countries, and not close its markets to them by such methods as these. To countries, however, like India, which have hitherto lagged behind in the race for industrialisation, but which are now anxious to forge ahead with an intensive programme of progressive industrialisation and planned, allround development of their national economy, such a demand cannot but sound as a death-knell of all their ambitions of a material improvement in the standard of living and full employment to their people. Without the aid of some sort of protection or assistance from the State, new industries in relatively backward lands like this cannot hope to make a stand against competition in their own markets from the more advanced and efficient foreign rivals and develop themselves in the face of the ruthless competition which is certain to break out from the starved countries of Europe, if not from the United States also. The latter's technique and equipment are, perhaps, ten times as efficient as those likely to prevail in this country. The Indian negotiator, therefore, on this problem of liquidation and repayment of these balances frozen in Britain, who may be taken to be committed to this policy, will be faced with a cruel dilemma, inasmuch as either we must forego the chance of developing our own industries if we secure repayment of these balances, or any part of them, on such terms, or sacrifice this handsome source of procuring the necessary capital goods and reserve our right to afford such aid and protection or safeguard to indigenous industry as a carefully framed national plan, accepted by the people of this country, may provide.

Frankly Speaking

Instructive Incident

At a recent Lahore reception, Mr. Shah Nawaz, the I. N. A. officer, revealed a moving and instructive incident of Rangoon. Subhas Bose visited the Emperor Bahadur Shah's grave as a "pilgrimage" and wept like a child. It was also the desire of Subhas to remove the remains of the Emperor to the Red Fort at Delhi and to build a mausoleum there for which he had collected two lakhs of rupees. The incident is highly instructive because it proves that the leaders and men of the I. N. A. were inspired by a sense of Indian Nationalism which transcended religious differences. The leaders of the Muslim League and Mr. V. D. Savarkar and his friends have, unfortunately, forgotten the essential fact about what happened in 1857. "War of Independence", "rising", "revolt", "the Indian Mutiny", call it whatever you like, its fundamental spirit was Indian, a spirit which recognised no communal distinctions in objective or the effort to achieve it. The I. N. A. revived that fundamental spirit and we hope it lives and spreads.

Presidential Appreciation

There was a feeling among Palestine Arabs that the Anglo-American commission should be boycotted because there was no hope that it would do justice to the Arab cause. A distinguished member of the Grand Mufti's Party, who has just been released from detention, has, however, counselled otherwise. He opposes the boycott on the ground that the Arabs would lose nothing by co-operating with the commission. There is, of course, sense in Syed Jalal El-Husseini's suggestion. But the Arabs will have to approach the commission wary and without any illusions. This is all the more necessary since, according to the latest report, the commission will start its work in Washington. President Truman has been quick to appreciate the gesture and to regard it as "evidence of the spirit of co-operation which, the President is confident will characterise all its operations". The outspoken sympathy of President Truman and most Americans—we cannot even say that the American members of the commission are themselves free from it—for Zionism is well-known. The gesture, therefore, coupled with its appreciation is significant. It is not a hopeful sign for the Arabs.

Soviet Journalist's Outburst

Russian journalists are reputed to be aggressive and militant But often enough, tempted to practise what they regard as a virtue, they overdo it. Comrade David Zaslavsky's latest achievement in "Pravda" about "a stupid fairy tale" of Subhas Bose being in Moscow is a case in point. He goes all out in full fury to denounce this tale. Now, we, too, believe that Sjt. Bose could never have fled to Russia from Japan. But we cannot possibly see why all sense of proportion and language should be lost in describing Subhas and the newspapers which published the story. Comrade Zaslavsky heaps abuse on the dead Indian patriot—a 'bona fide' patriot no matter what his views and policy were. The Soviet writer's epithets about Subhas are "notorious would-be Quisling of India", "in Hitlerite pay in Berlin and then in the pay of Japanese Imperialists in Tokio", "this Fascist rogue" and this "Indo-Fascist adventurer." All this is for Subhas Bose. The newspapers are described as unscrupulous liars and the journalists as "dishonest newspaper buffoons", "miserable comedians" and "newspaper bandits." And one of the two papers that have aroused the militant ire of Comrade Zaslavsky is—the "National Herald" of Lucknow! Comrade Zaslavsky considers his article to be a contribution to the spread of useful information for the Indian reading public How we wish Mr. Zaslavsky first informed himself about India and, to quote the gentleman, about "the political jungle of India." We understand from Mr. Zaslavsky that he has burst forth in the interests of peace and friendship among the peoples. Actually nothing can harm friendship between the Soviet and Indian peoples more than Mr. Zaslavsky's own invective-ridden piece.

Case For Big Three

Poland is still a Big Three responsibility in many ways. And if anything manifestly undesirable and contrary to their professed principles and ideals happens it should be the concern of all the three Powers. Something of that kind is very definitely happening in Poland and with a vengeance, too. The country is supposed to have become democratic and socialist but Jew-baiting continues. In fact, it has been intensified lately to such an extent that, terrorised and victims of atrocities the Jews of Poland are in a state of panic and fleeing from the country in a mass exodus Another example of panic due to terrorism comes from Berlin. 1,400 Polish Jews who were in the Russian zone, have, fearing, presumably, eventual transfer to Poland, suddenly "disappeared." This is a sensational and strange disappearance since nobody seems to have noticed their mass exit from the camp. But the incident emphasises the conditions in Poland. And it is the duty of the three Big Powers to intervene effectively. It is necessary in the interests of humanity, justice and democratic rights of people. It is necessary in the interests of the Polish Jews who are wandering over Europe homeless and destitute. And it is also necessary in the interests of the Arabs of Palestine into whose homeland many of them will be quietly smuggled.

Our Readers' Views

"Sonapur A Cinema-Fete"

A year or so ago "Sonapur"—(Hindu crematory) "Kabrastan" (Muslim Cemetery) and Christian Cemetery at Queen's Road were not so much interesting(?) as they have become by now. Every day I pass by the quiet Queen's Road "Sonapur" invariably attracts (?) my eyes. So often I behold world's rarest and most shameful pictures. I see mournfully weeping faces, heavy hearts and swollen eyes carrying their "some dear one" with a background of gayest and technicolour film advertisements! In one instance I very clearly remember that some five months ago just near the entrance of Sonapur, there was an advertisement of a film named "Haso, Haso ey Duniya-Wale" (meaning thereby rejoice, rejoice ye mortals of the world). What joke can be more cruel than this when some one has lost his dear and near one and especially when one is going to Sonapur to lose him or her forever!

Last week I had the misfortune of accompanying a certain funeral procession. I was one of the less-attached to the deceased and thus I was walking quietly at the back. To my utter surprise I heard loud discussions and free exchange of opinions on every cinema advertisement we passed by on the Queen's Road. I don't know whether they visited any of the advertised films afterwards! Many must have experienced similar incidents totally unsuiting to the sad occasion. It's really something very unpleasant, out of place and unsympathetic to exhibit all that is beautiful, sexy and technicolour about the films on the gloomy face of Sonapur. It's an eye-sore to see fleshy gaudy and romantic pictures on the wall of Sonapur with a film of smoke coming from within the walls and covering them.

I fail to imagine with what inspiration and atmosphere those artists are working there Have not they something better to do than decorating and painting the painful walls of Sonapur? Have all the open spaces, house-tops and all sorts of odd corners exhausted in "Beautiful Bombay" that Municipality allows Sonapur walls to be spoiled by most unsuiting gorgeousness? I don't know who got this brilliant kick in the mind of raising money out of the silent surroundings of Sonapur? But I can definetely say from my personal experience that it has resulted into the "most unkindest" joke on all the unlucky visitors of Sonapur Kabrastan and Cemetery.

Thus this appeal to all the city fathers and people of all the castes and communities who have an ideal of "Bombay Beautiful" to raise their voice in protest against this beautiful eye-sore and demand restoration of humble and silent appearance of Sonapur

MASINH M. RANA.

Bombay, Jan. 1.

University Examinations And Congress Session

It is now settled that the next Congress is to be held at Delhi in the first week of April. As this Congress is to be held after an interval of many years, the enthusiasm of our countrymen will be undoubtedly limitless. Our '42 Quit India fight will have its historic contribution in this session. As such the chief fighters of this great revolution—students of our country—must have their presence in great numbers—particularly as workers, volunteers, etc., to make the session complete success. I know nothing about the universities of other provinces, but our Bombay university examinations will put a great hindrance to many students from attending this session, thus obstructing them from their legal right to show their duty, enthusiasm and interest in the Congress session. Though most of the examinations are over in time but many advanced examinations will be held in April. Thus I most earnestly request the Bombay University to see that all the University Examinations are over before last week of March if this revision in examination dates is effected, our students will have chance to serve the Congress without any hindrance.

STUDENT.

NO ENDURING PEACE WITHOUT FREEDOM FOR ALL

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit On "Challenge Of Asia"

Warns America Of Her Grave Moral Responsibility "At This Critical Juncture"

CHICAGO, Jan. 9. (U. P. A.): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, speaking at Chicago, on "The Challenge Of Asia" said:

As a result of the war and of the peace and in particular the surrender of Japan, the United States has emerged into a very special position of leadership in Asia. It has become, therefore, extremely important for Americans to realize fully the implications of their national responsibility and prestige.

RESURGENT ASIA

The first fact to recognize in this connection is the resurgence of Asia. From one end to the other, Asia today is in revolt It may be asked against whom or what is Asia in revolt, considering that it is only a matter of a few short months since she was supposed to have been liberated from the oppressions of Japan, and should consequently now be in a mood of placid contentment and relief.

The answer is that large parts of Asia have been in ferment and struggling for freedom from long before the Japanese oppressions began, such struggle being directed against the various European imperialisms which have victimized the people of the Orient for generations, and in some cases for centuries.

FAR FROM FREEDOM

The terms of the Atlantic Charter, as well as many of the most solemn utterances of the late President Roosevelt and other American statesmen, setting forth the War and Peace aims of the United States, made it very clear to the people of Asia that their active co-operation was being bought, and which in fact was rendered, in behalf of the noble goal of the Four Freedoms and all that the slogan implied.

In the sequel, however, the world is confronted with a totally different and extremely ironical picture. We find that so far, any freedom or promise of freedom being in prospect, practically all the European powers are busily engaged in trying to fasten their old fetters, and forge new ones, on the hopeless masses of men, women and children who were supposed to have been liberated by American sacrifices.

There is nothing to choose between the intentions and activities of one or the other of the European Imperialist Powers. The British, the Dutch and the French are all equally engaged today in a cynical and shameless competition to revive and re-establish the forms and techniques of Colonial imperialism in Asia.

This scramble for power and profits is the real meaning of the sanguinary strife now going on in Indonesia, Indo-China, India and many other parts of the Far and Near East. It is perfectly clear that the British, French and Dutch imperialists, like the Bourbons of old, have learned nothing and forgotten nothing. In spite of the bitter lessons they all experienced of having themselves been all but enslaved under the heels of Hitlerism and having been rescued, under Providence, by American aid and enterprise, they have reverted to the same old ruthless and sordid business of perpetuating serfdom and slavery, colonialism and imperialism.

ENOUGH OF IMPERIALISM

The challenge of Asia which the people of America should clearly understand is this: The people of Asia want no more of any imperialism—Japanese or British, Dutch or French, and will no longer tolerate it. They are sick and tired of domination and exploitation, or fights and feuds, of the unending intrigues of power politics visited upon them by nations which arrogantly claim to be the leaders of modern civilization.

The challenge of Asia you can see concretely and graphically in the explosive demonstrations taking place in Indonesia, Indo-China, Burma, India, Ceylon, Iran, Palestine, Arabia, Egypt, Tripolitania, Algeria and Morocco.

The manifestations, the circumstances and the tempo may vary, but at bottom, they are all parts of one organic whole, registering the universal protest of the Oriental peoples against every species of European domination or control.

This movement is too wide and too deep to be crushed by any mere brute force, however scientifically destructive such force may be. Here and there a particular people may be temporarily suppressed, but there is going to be no peace in Asia until the people have won their freedom and been assured of that security of international justice without which the attainment of world peace is a mockery and a sham.

AMERICA'S ROLE

The question arises what is and should be the role of America in this titanic struggle between Asia and Europe, between freedom and bondage? America, by every token of her own traditions of freedom and democracy, no less than by her explicit pledges in the global war that she was fighting for human liberation and world democracy, owes it to herself to take a clear stand that she is not and will not be a party to the scandalous betrayal of the Oriental people to the European imperialism.

Nor should America forget that the European powers who are today engaged in launching new aggressions in Asia, owe their strength and resources and in some cases their very existence to American help, backing and succour.

America, therefore, assumes in the eyes of the people of Asia a position of grave moral responsibility at this critical juncture.

Why should America even seem to condone aggressions and attrocities which are crying to high Heaven, which outrage the instincts of all decent men and women everywhere, which are a negation of every principle and purpose for which Americans, at any rate fought and died, and which are an anti-climax of the so-called global victory?

American statesmanship, as well as American public opinion, should assert themselves practically to vindicate the principles of real international justice and freedom for all peoples without which there can be no new world order or enduring peace.

NEED FOR SWIFT ACTION

The speed at which the world is moving makes it imperative for us to be quick and clear in our thinking and swift in the action that follows. There is no time to lose, because each problem that faces the world today has a dynamic quality which is dangerous and which if neglected will lead to an eruption which may submerge the world—it is not the atomic bomb which threatens humanity today, but those greater explosives—suspicion and hatred and greed for power. These are what must be ended if there is to be any future in which progress and security are not to remain mere words. It is the spirit which built up Hitler that must be destroyed—America cannot afford to indulge in weak policies of appeasement. She is too great—too much depends on her swift action. Asia has given the challenge—let the people of America accept and honour it before it is too late.

'Atomic Bomb' Scientist Speaks Out

"Chemical Defences Valueless Against Explosive That Is Beyond Realm Of Chemistry"

By THOMAS A. BOYNTON, A.P.A. Staff Correspondent.

NEW YORK. (A.P.A.): With the atomic bomb "we can touch the stars —or pry open the gates of hell. We can wipe out poverty—or abolish the human race".

So writes J. A. Hutcheson, Sc. D., Associated Director of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, in the January 5 issue of "Liberty Magazine". Dr. Hutcheson sees the dawning of the atomic era within the next five years, when atomic energy will be an international possession.

Dr. Hutcheson views as even "more frightening than the bomb itself", the complacency of most Americans "in the face of this new danger".

This man who helped to develop the bomb says that henceforth, America "has got to know what's going on everywhere in the world".

The Scientist scoffs at ideas that America has some "super secret" defence against the Atom Bomb. Instead, he says, "the horrifying truth is that, so far, a defence against the bomb has U.S. stumped—chemical defences are valueless against explosive that's beyond the realm of chemistry". Some such bombs might be shot down—if the defender knew in advance when and from what direction they were coming, not otherwise.

SUPER "PEARL HARBOUR"

Attack on the United States, writes this expert, might come in the form of a super Pearl Harbour. "All you need for atomic warfare is a supply of the explosive and a handful of secret agents operating inside the country you wish to attack".

During a single week, secret agents could deposit atom bombs in cities throughout the country, and depart before electric timers set off the explosives and brought death to millions, he wrote.

"...Yet, plenty of people deceive themselves by insisting the key to to this force is ours to hold or give", the doctor said, adding:

"We're simply whistling in the dark when we pretend that we can withhold the formula from other nations. official government releases have already told foreign physicists most of what they need to know about our processes. The only essential facts not divulged are the design of the bomb itself and the precise details of the methods we use to extract U-235 and Plutonium, the two explosive substances".

NO SECRET TO RUSSIA

Dr. Hutcheson goes on to show how scientists in other countries—Italy, Denmark, Germany, Russia and elsewhere—are approaching atomic intelligence. "Moscow papers have printed statements about the Hiroshima bomb that I'm not permitted to talk about...by keeping mum, we run the risk of falling behind in the race for atomic power".

Therefore, with no defence, what can America do about the bomb? asks Dr. Hutcheson, offering three solutions.

"1. We can take the bomb at once and use it to crush every nation that might ever threaten us.

"2. We can start making whatever passive preparations are necessary against the day, when atomic missiles will start falling on the United States.

"3. We can get together with other countries before it is too late and work out measures for controlling this colossal force".

He summarised:

The first solution would give America what Hitler failed to achieve: world dominance and global enslavement. America doesn't want that. The second solution offers an enemy a chance to hit first, by smashing the big cities. America can't protect them all, he said; more hopeful is the prospect of America "uniting with other countries to control the new force".

One condition of such unification might involve the international agreement of outlawing in wartime the atomic bomb, under which the United States probably would be "required to destroy the weapons already built", and reduce atom bomb factories to the point where they could not produce bombs. Other countries, under the pact could not build bomb-producing plants.

Because of the danger of such a pact being ineffective, with some power rising as an aggressor, Dr. Hutcheson sees as the only definite solution creation of a world-wide atomic energy commission with police powers superior to those of any state, in short, a world government. Is this the "only answer"? the Scientist asks "I only know there's got to be an answer, and we've got to find it fast. For time is running out".

BRITAIN WANTS MORE NEWS ABOUT INDIA

Proposal To Establish Information Service

LONDON, Jan. 9 (Reuter): It is proposed to establish an Information Service which would cater for National Indian news as well as provide a 'liaison' between the British people and the Government of India, through articles and films. This was revealed last night by Sir Samuel Runganadhan, High Commissioner for India.

Sir Samuel added: "We hope that this service will be started in the near future. I personally feel that it is desirable that we should have more news about India in this country, for there is lack of this news in British newspapers."

SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION

Collection Of Funds

Presiding over the annual general meeting of the Bombay Shareholders' Association Prof. Sorab Davar envisaged a busy time for the Association during the post-war period. He believed that the Association will now have to play an important role and he therefore pleaded for the continuance of the work of the Association. Prof. Davar also referred to the important part the Association had played in getting the Indian Companies' Law amended.

Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia stressed the necessity of employing an efficient well-paid staff to carry on the work of the Association. He pleaded for an increase in the membership of the Association.

The annual report for the years 1942-44 showed that financially all was not well with the Association during the periods under review. The Committee of the Association had therefore decided to raise a fund and about Rs. 10,000 were already collected, and it was hoped that as soon as the position was placed before the investing public more donations would be forthcoming.

The report and the audited statement of account were approved and adopted at the meeting.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

"We hope, however, this special (Big Power Veto) power or the responsibility of those permanent members will be slurred as far as possible in the actual deliberations and will not be aggressively displayed by any one nation".

—Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar on forthcoming U.N.O. Assembly

♣ ♣ ♣

If the members of the British Parliamentary Delegation go on as they have begun then they will, by the time they return, leave us complacent Indians in a state of complete collapse. Their very first visit to an Indian village has resulted in shocking disclosures. We are flabbergasted to learnt that the villagers not only were ignorant of what Gandhi, Jinnah and Nehru say but they had also not heard of the King-Emperor at all.

We shudder to think of what further surprises will come to light as and if the M.P.'s proceed farther into the interior.

Why, we might even learn that the ordinary peasant had seen and heard Gandhi and Nehru but didn't know who and what the Burra and Chhota Lat Sahibs were—beyond understanding what really they were here for.

♣ ♣ ♣

Major Wyatt called on Mr. M. A. Jinnah and stayed for 80 minutes—New Delhi Report.

We hope the Major was told what John Bright said in '57.

And, of course, he must have returned with a revised opinion of Beverley Nichols.

♣ ♣ ♣

In a statement to the Press, Mr. G. M. Syed challenges the constitutional right of the Muslim League Action Committee to remove him from the Presidentship of the Sind Provincial League and expel him from the Muslim League.

But this is nonsense. How does he know, for instance, that the Committee has not already sought and secured the instructions of the Supreme Authority?

♣ ♣ ♣

Mr. Syed by the way asserts, in flat contradiction of Prince Liaquat Ali Khan's statement, that the Prince did give him an undertaking that no action would be taken against anybody and that the 'status quo' would be maintained.

We dare not—well, we mean to say, we had better take it that both are speaking the truth.

♣ ♣ ♣

"What Language Did Gandhi and Jinnah Use?" in their last talks, asks a self-pleased correspondent in an Anglo-Indian paper.

English to be sure, to such straits has India been reduced by British rule.

♣ ♣ ♣

Reuters report that 1,400 Polish Jews who "disappeared" from the Russian sector of Berlin have presumably been scattered over the city in the British, American and French sectors.

We are not worried. We are confident that the next we hear of them will be that lost in Berlin they have been found in Palestine.

♣ ♣ ♣

A leader of the "American Jewish Conference" declares that the establishment of a national home for Jewish people in Palestine (by which he means reconstruction of Palestine as a "Jewish Commonwealth") is "stated American principle and ideals."

Then obviously the root is rotten.

Sir Samuel Rows To Continued Agitation

LONDON, Jan. 9 (A.P.A.): As a result of complaints by Indian journalists over a long period, the Indian High Commissioner at a special press conference on Tuesday—the first of its kind—outlined a radical change in his publicity policy.

The gist of the pressmen's complaints was that minor officials at the India House frequently placed all sorts of difficulties in their way, and excelled in passing buckets from one department to another."

A pressman said that new students coming over had complained bitterly to him of the "vague replies and general side-tracking of enquiries at India House."

Sir Samuel Rangaathan, High Commissioner, said: "India Government officials have been teamed up to accelerate India's post-war trade and machinery needs." He said that accommodation has been found for 600 Government and private students who have arrived in London since October last, and efforts are being made to find more houses in London and in Edinburgh where exists an Indian students' hostel.

Sir Samuel said 50 more students would be accommodated in addition to the 100 already housed at the East Croydon International Language Club, with its 550 students run by secretary Driscoll, an Irishman.

Mr. R. S. England, press officer, promised "pre-war India house publications would be resumed."

"Private students would save themselves discomfort if they would inform the India Office beforehand of their arrival. No discrimination is exercised as between Government and private students," Sir Samuel said.

"The new publication now being considered would fill in a need by printing social and cultural Indian news. It would not attempt to duplicate the weekly political summary sponsored by the India Office," Mr. England said.

Syed To Sue Gazdar For Trespass

KARACHI, Jan. 9, (O.P.I.): It is understood that Mr. G. M. Syed has issued a legal notice on Mr. M. H. Gasdar, Vice President, Sind Provincial Muslim League who occupied the office of Sind Provincial Muslim League on directive of High Command for trespass.

NOTHING BIG IN IMMEDIATE FUTURE

Jawahar Reviews Situation In Country

CONGRESS LEADERS WILLING TO MEET PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

KARACHI, Jan. 9. (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at a press conference today gave his impressions about his tour in Sind. Pandit Nehru said that there were, as in any other part of India, enormous crowds, great enthusiasm and electric atmosphere. This was more in evidence all over India now than at any time previous. He said: "Politically speaking Sind politics are a little difficult for a visitor to analyse. There are no politics at all. They are partly tribal loyalty or clan loyalty and certain backwardness in the sense that big feudal magnates exercise some control over them and so the various labels that people attach to themselves as candidates or members of parties have seldom the same significance as elsewhere in India. The Congress probably is the only truly political organisation. Even the Congress is necessarily influenced by these factors.

TOTAL LACK OF EQUILIBRIUM

The Muslim League is very much impressed by them and I doubt very much if the candidates put up by the Muslim League for election are in any way even Muslim Leaguers. Probably they are just accepted because they hope to win a seat.

Politics here have been in a curious tangle with people shifting about from one group to another. It is also unfortunate that Sind Administration is notorious for its corruption. The war has brought much money into some pockets and it will no doubt flow out during the elections.

Sind suffered a very grave loss in the death of Mr. Allahbaksh who was peculiarly suited to unravel the tangle and the manner of his death itself is significant of Sind politics. Sind has also gained notoriety for frequency of political murders.

There is a certain nomadic character about the part of its population chiefly due to abundance of land.

All these factors show there is a total lack of equilibrium in public life and politics in Sind. The one stabilising factor can be the Congress".

'HUR' SITUATION

Referring to the 'Hur' situation in Sind, Pandit Nehru said: "There is no doubt that 'Hurs' are an aggressive, rather terroristically inclined, group. Normally terrorists are small groups, but the 'Hurs' are large groups. In fact they seem to be a large group in active war against the British Government adopting methods which we may call terrorist or we may call them 'resistance groups' in modern parlance. It is obvious that no State can tolerate terrorism on small or big scale, but it is very extraordinary that this large group consisting of about 100,000 has been consistently carrying on this war against the British Government. It is an amazing thing. We may condemn their act, but it is not good enough for us to call a huge group as scoundrels and criminals and dispose them of that way. One must analyse the feeling behind it and the strength behind them. They have shown amazing strength. Any group like this—who had been treated like outlaws for six years and who are still not submitting—requires investigation and careful handling.

STARVED IN CAMPS

'I understand that there are large number of 'Hurs' in camps, including a large number of women and children, and their condition is very bad. On the one hand they are imprisoned and on the other they are not even fed. I cannot pass any final opinion upon the subject, but my mind is seemingly agitated by the treatment of tens of thousands of people, women and children in this very inhuman way and by the fact that these people have been carrying on this war against a huge State apparatus has impressed me. There must be intense feeling behind the movement. Ordinary individual terrorist antisocial elements cannot withstand this. Whether it is semi-religious and political, I cannot say; but I think any Government should first of all mitigate immediately the rather inhuman conditions in which they are kept. Secondly they must investigate the problem from a larger viewpoint and try to understand it.

'When a hundred thousand people are involved, it is just too silly to call them a criminal tribe. They can make anybody a criminal by treating them like criminals, but the perseverance and courage shown show they deserve a great deal of consideration by Government.'

QUESTION OF SELF-DETERMINATION

Pandit Nehru then referred to the question of self-determination in detail. He said that in an ideal world there could be perfect self-determination for everyone and every group. In practice, however, this was severely limited by dominating factors. "We have arrived at a stage to-day in the world when even complete national self-determination is limited in many ways by world factors. We demand independence for India. That is complete self-determination for India as a whole, but we always make it clear that we realise that there can be no complete independence for any country in the sense of isolation. Therefore, we have always said that the solution of the world's problem is by means of world federation of free nations co-operating with each other. Independence and interdependence have to go together in this world. If that is applied even to a large country like India, much more does it apply to small countries. Indeed the idea of self-determination for small countries in Asia or in Europe to-day is just a theory which cannot be put into practice. Such nations may be theoretically independent, practically they will be dependent on some large nations of whom they will be 'Client States.'

CONFUSION OF ISSUES

Therefore to talk of self-determination by itself does not mean much and in India itself is especially liable to lead to confusion of issues because we are dealing with part of India. On the other hand, it is perfectly clear that any federation of free peoples can only be based on willing union. Anything else means compulsion and coercion may be by armed intervention. That kind of thing is undesirable in itself and as a matter of fact in modern context of the world practically impossible. Apart from this any attempt to compel large groups would result in diversion of national energy and prevent the rapid progress we are aiming at as soon as we are free. To ask me whether I am in favour of a United Indian Federation or a division of India shows certain lack of knowledge of what the Congress has been saying all along. We are intensely in favour of a federation of various parts of India as it consists to-day. We propose to work for it with all our energy, but we realise that the way to achieve it is not by shouting out that we shall compel everyone or every group, but rather to demonstrate by facts and arguments that there is no other way out and show that in such a federation every province and every group will have the fullest freedom to develop according to its wishes and genius. That is to remove fears from the minds of those who may think that they will be oppressed.

LET BRITAIN QUIT'

Most of our thinking on this issue is done in the context of the British Government in India. Once the British Government disappears from the picture, all these questions change shape completely. One of the essential differences between the Congress outlook and the outlook of the communal bodies is that the Congress thinks in terms of India minus the British Government and the communal bodies can hardly imagine India minus the British Government and so they go to the Government to press their separate claims.

BRITISH DELEGATION

Replying to a question about the visit of the British Parliamentary Delegation, Pandit Nehru said that nobody claimed that the visit of the Delegation was going to lead to important results: It was always good to have personal contacts even with opponents and, therefore, they would gladly meet the members of the Delegation. Pandit Nehru remarked: "The idea of certain members of Parliament coming out to investigate conditions in India is rather odd. One would have thought that Parliament which often lectures to us knew all about us. But if they do not know about India and if they are going to start learning now, I hope they will stop their sermonising. I have no doubt that the members of the Delegation have friendly intentions towards India. Some of them are well-known friends of ours, but this is not a personal question, but a question of future relations of England and India. The question has to be dealt with on a higher plane.

NOTHING BIG IN SIGHT

Speaking about Indian Independence Pandit Nehru said that some said that something big was going to happen. "There are, however, so many factors unconnected with the immediate issues which lead one to think that nothing big is going to happen. The fact that large numbers of our people are in prison or in detention is significant itself. The fact of British policy in Indonesia is very important. Even the speeches of prominent statesmen in England are singularly lacking in any content. If a really big move in establishing Indian independence is taken by England, obviously we shall gladly respond to it. If not it is equally obvious we shall take the initiative in our own hands and take such steps as we think fit and proper. It is clear that the whole Indian political situation is tense and cannot brook delay.

CONGRESS AND MUSLIMS

Pandit Nehru replied at length to the criticism of Congress not putting up candidates in Muslim constituencies. He said: "Generally speaking we are co-operating in this matter of election with the Nationalist Muslims and we have put up Congress candidates to the Provincial Assembly in the United Provinces. We did not take the Central Assembly elections seriously because of very restricted electorate and because the Congress influence is greater where the electorate is wider Our programme itself is a mass programme. In Provincial elections a very large number of Muslim candidates are being put up in various Provinces. Roughly speaking nearly half of Muslim candidates are contesting on Congress tickets in U.P.

LEAGUE POLICY

Speaking about the policy of the Muslim League, Pandit Nehru said: "The Muslim League has deliberately and consciously based its policy in promoting hatred,—hatred of the Congress. To some extent the Hindu Mahasabha retaliated. But there is no doubt that the Congress is too strong for the Hindu Sabha. The Muslim League policy was a deliberate one, not because they really felt hatred, but because it is sometimes an easy slogan to rouse people and divert them from issues. It is singularly a fascist slogan. The mass mind which responds to the call of hatred makes the hated mainly responsible for all its ills. In a sense nationalism is hatred of foreign element which is ruling.

INDIA'S LEAD

Our national movement, however, especially in the last 25 years owing to Mahatma Gandhi's influence, has been—relatively speaking—admirably free from hatred. No national movement in any other part of the world had been so free from hatred as it has been in India. It is due to incessant teachings and precepts by the Congress. While the Congress movement under Gandhiji's leadership based itself on the absence of hatred,—and succeeded to a large extent,—the Muslim League, having no constructive approach, deliberately preached the tune of hatred for Congress.

Today Pakistan and all these things are very much in the air. Personally I do not think Pakistan will come, but the thing that will remain is hatred and suspicion of each other. I do not think even that is deep-rooted, but it will play a part in the current politics In contesting the elections if we think we can get rid of hatred by putting up other candidates we should do that. In U.P. our general policy has been to put direct Congress candidates for rural areas and Nationalist Muslims for cities.

RACE FOR OIL GOES MERRILY ON

HAIFA, Jan. 9 (Reuter): Concession for a pipe-line from Saudi-Arabia to cross Palestinian territory has been granted to an American-owned trans-Arabian Pipeline Company by Lieut. Sir Alan Cunningham, Palestine High Commissioner. The concession is the outcome of the Anglo-American Oil Pact signed in London in September 1945 providing equal facilities for the signatories in the Middle East. The Company is jointly owned by the Standard Oil of California and Texas Company. The proposed pipeline will run from the Persian Gulf across Arabia to Palestine more than 1,000 miles. It is planned to lay a 24-inch pipe with an annual capacity of 15,000,000 tons.

BR. DELEGATION MEETS ASAF ALI

(Continued From Page 1)

one chosen happened to be a Hindu Jat village, Ranhola, twelve miles out of Delhi

WHAT SWARAJ MEANS

Questions were more or less on the same lines as those put yesterday. The villagers had heard the King Emperor, but did not know his name.

Q: What Government are you under?

Ans: English Government.

They knew Gandhi and Nehru and that they wanted India to be free and the British to go.

"Ask them what they expect to get when they are independent," suggested Mr. Sorensen.

They replied: "We shall all be able to run our own house and our own people will be in charge. All will benefit."

Q: Do you know Jinnah?

Ans: Yes. We know he wants Pakistan.

Q: What do you need most in the village?

Ans: Water and a school.

After an hour, the visitors drove off in a cloud of dust, followed by a number of children and some grown-ups shouting 'Mahatma Gandhi-ji-Jai.'

TRAVANCORE TALKS

Representatives of the Travancore State Congress Committee met Mr. Richards, Mr. Sorensen, Mr. Morris, Major Wyatt, and Lord Chorley today. The Congress was represented by Miss Annie Mascarene, Secretary, Mr. C. Kesavan, Mr. G. P. Nilkanta Pillai, and Mr. K. Sanku Pillai.

Tomorrow's programme includes an evening party at which the Food Member, Sir J. P. Srivastava, will give them a short talk on the food situation.

MRS. NICHOL AT LADY IRVIN COLLEGE

Mrs. Muriel Nichol today gave a talk to the students of the Lady Irwin College and answered their questions. In one of her answers she explained the average Britisher's point of view. A tremendous number of people in Britain she said, were more concerned with their domestic problems than with India's freedom. But they could be brought to recognise the need for Indian independence.

Freedom of subject peoples formed one of the main points of the Labour Party's recent election manifesto, and the fact that the Party was returned in such overwhelming numbers indicated what the electors thought of that conception.

The entire Labour Government felt that there was only one course to be pursued with regard to India and that was to give her complete independence at the earliest opportunity, said Mrs. Nichol.

WOMEN'S FIGHT

"I am speaking for thousands of people in Britain. We don't want luxury bought at the expense of somebody else's freedom," she observed.

Mrs. Nichol gave a brief sketch of the women's fight for their rights in Britain and said that during the early days of that fight, women were militant in their methods. "We set fire to railway stations, pulled down pictures from the picture galleries with our umbrellas." Now there were twenty women members in the House of Commons, but she agreed with Bernard Shaw and wanted 300 women to sit in the House.

The hall in which she spoke was furnished in Indian fashion. Mrs. Nichol stood in front of a 'divan' provided with cushions. The audience sat on the floor in front of her.

HE LOST HIS WAY

Mr. Hopkin Morris lost his way to Connaught Place, New Delhi's shopping centre, this afternoon. He had set out shopping, but did not get to the right shop and was looking around helplessly when a press correspondent on his rounds met him and took him where he wanted to go. "Delhi is a beautiful place", he said, "but if one misses one's way, one is completely lost here."

TO MEET PUNJAB CONGRESS LEADERS

LAHORE, Jan. 9 (A.P.I.)—The members of the British Parliamentary Delegation who are arriving in Lahore on January 13 have expressed their desire to see and hold discussions with principal Congress leaders available in Lahore on the afternoon of the same day, according to a telegram received by the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee from the Secretary of the Delegation.

International Conferences Unmasked

They Are "Conspiracies For Better Exploitation Of World", Says Kumarappa

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 9 (UPI): "True politics, economics and social interests of India lie in our giving up the use of foreign and mill-made goods. This is Gandhiji's message of self sufficiency. We have to meet our demands by goods made by the masses and if some of our artificial and newly created wants cannot be so met, we should develop the self-determination and discipline to forego such wants. This is the only true remedy which will ensure world peace. I fear the international fever for economic activity will only launch us the faster into the Atomic war which if it comes about, promises the dawn of the Domsday of mankind and civilization", said Prof. J. C. Kumarappa, Secretary of the All-India Village Industries Association, when his attention was drawn to a report that the U.S.A. is proposing to hold an International Conference on trade and Employment this summer and a Parliamentary Conference this spring.

He added: "All these conferences are conspiracies between the major industrial nations for the better exploitation of the world for the raw materials needed for themselves and to partition the world amongst themselves as markets for their finished products. If the Government of India is invited, it is not so invited in the interests of the masses of India but in the interests of the Industries of Great Britain. India is but a pawn in their game."

Dr. Naidu Sees Governor

Urges Dropping Of Cases Against Editors

MADRAS, Jan. 9. (A.P.I.): Withdrawal of all cases both under the Defence of India Rules and Penal Code against public men and editors of newspapers, whether for breach of Newsprint Control Orders or for seditious speeches or writings was urged among other things by Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu in a memorandum submitted by him to H. E. the Governor during an interview he had with His Excellency this morning.

KAMATH WINS APPEAL

Seoni Municipal Voters' List Dispute

NAGPUR, Jan. 9 (UPI): The Civil Judge, Seoni (revising authority) has allowed the claim of Mr. H. V. Kamath, General Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc (under ban) for inclusion in the voters' list of the Seoni Municipality for purposes of election to the Provincial Assembly.

The Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara, had disallowed the claim opining that Jail was not a house. Against this decision Mr. Kamath sent an appeal which has succeeded.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Jan 9.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors dol 76.7/8.

Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 46.

United States Steel Corporation Common dol. 84.7/8.

United States Steel Preference dol. 157.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

The Calcutta Stock Exchange to-day continued to be a shade easier in all sections but the volume of business remained fair. The following are to-day's final transactions up to 3.00 p.m.:

GOVT. SECURITIES: 3 per cent Victory Bonds 1957 100/12, 3 per cent Loan 1959/61 100/11, 3 per cent Loan 1963/65 99/11, 3.1/2 per cent. Government Paper 104/4.

BANKS Bharat 118, Reserve 186 United Commercial 95/8

COTTONS: Benares Cotton 12/15, Cawnpore Textiles 14, Elgin 80.

COALS: Bengal 850, Burrakur 48/10 Burra Dhemo Main 30/7, Central India 13/11 East Indian 4, Equitable 79/2, Katras Jheriah 64, New Beerbhoom 51/8, Standard 49, Western Bengal 15.

JUTES: Angio India 621, Budge Budge 706, Barnagore 456, Champdany 352, Empire 72/8, Ganges 760, Gouripore 1075, Howrah 121/11, India 980, Kamarhatty 952, Kanknarrah 808, Lawrence 454, National 42/10, Nuddea 180, Orient 435, Reliance 104.

MININGS: Burma Corpn. 7/15, Consolidated Tin 5/11, Inn. Copper Corn 5

ENGINEERINGS: Ind. Iron and Steel Ord. 56/4, Steel Corpn of Bengal Ord. 47/3.

MISCELLANEOUS: A. B Cement 25/7 Dalmia Cement 19, Alkali and Chemical 35/8, Aluminium Corpn. 15/14 Br. Ceylon Corpn. 16/3, Br. Ind. Corpn. 9/4, Dunlop Rubber 81/4, B. B. Petrol 6/9 Ind. Burma Petrol 131, Titaghur Paper 44/11, Midnapore Zemindary 211/8.

SUGARS: Buland 42/12, Carew and Co. 35/10, Champaran 45/8, Ramnugger Cane and Sugar 26/2.

TEAS: Central Cachar 164/4, Duffaghur 38/9.—A. P.

Fear Of Hindu Majority Is Absurd

India Will Secure Freedom Inspite Of League, Says Pt. Pant

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 6: "The mere touch of the present-day administration with its (irresponsible Adviser regime) in the United Provinces is enough to wither away green trees. This is proved by the fact that no sooner does the Government announce the control of a particular commodity than it disappears from the open market and can be had only in the black market", said Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, former Premier of the United Provinces, in his speech delivered at a very largely-attended meeting held at Lakhimpur on Wednesday. Muslims were also present at the meeting in large numbers.

MERE CHANGE IN TONE WON'T DO

Pandit Pant said that the recent speech of Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India merely showed a change in the tone of the British Government but that was not enough. He declared that if after the forthcoming elections, the British Government did not fulfil their promises by granting complete independence to India, Indians would see to it that Freedom was secured by them.

He asserted that India will secure her Freedom in spite of all the hindrances that might be put in its way by the Muslim League and other reactionary organisations in the country.

SIMPLY ABSURD

Referring to the cry of 'Islam in Danger' raised by the Leaguers, Pt. Pant said that when only 10 Muslims embarked on the shores of India in Malabar, 1,200 years ago, they were not afraid of the Hindu majority. When they increased to a 1,000 they were not afraid, but, to-day when the Indian Muslims claimed to be ten crores they said they were afraid of the Hindu majority, which was simply absurd on the very face of it.

He failed to see how Hindus and Muslims could be separated when both inhabited almost every village in India. He appealed to all to unite to fight out slavery.

CARESSED MARTYR'S CHILDREN

Pandit Pant addressed another big meeting at Gola Gokarannath, where he met the widow of the martyr of August 1942 revolution, the late Mr. Raj Narain Misra of village Bhikhampur in Kheri district, who was executed in the Lucknow District Jail on December 9 last year, and inquired about her welfare and caressed her two little children.

Welcome Addresses were presented to Pandit Pant by the Municipal and District Boards of Kheri, wherein a complaint was made that due to the paucity of Government contributions during the past years of war, the condition of roads and other nation-building departments was deplorable.

Replying, Pandit Pant said that it was an open secret that although the Government's income had greatly increased during these years, they had starved the Local Boards. He expressed the hope that soon there would be an end to this mess.

Purses worth about Rs. 33,000 were presented to Pandit Pant during his election tour of Kheri District, when he addressed meetings at Sidnauli, Behjam, Karanpur, Mitauli, Bhikhampur, Gola, Ghunghchi, Phardhan and Lakhimpur.

League Candidate For Panch Mahals To Be Opposed

(From A Correspondent)

GODHRA, Jan. 8.

It is learnt that Mr. Kurban Husain Asgarali, a leading timber merchant of Godhra, is filing his nomination papers from the Panch Mahals for the Provincial Assembly seat as a Nationalist Muslim. He has a large backing of a respectable families of Bohras and Muslims. He is president of Timber Merchants Association, Panch Mahals. As the candidate put up by the Muslim League is so unpopular that the Muslims of Godhra recently staged a widespread agitation against him. Mr. Kurban Husain feels confident of success in the election.

Increase In Ceiling Price Of Kraft Paper

The Government of India has, by amendment of the Paper Price Control Order (1945), increased the ceiling prices of Kraft and Imitation Kraft Paper, fixed in that Order by three pies a pound. This increase came into effect on January 1.

Motor Cycles Controller

The Government of Bombay has appointed the Secretary to the Provincial Transport Authority, Bombay, to be the Provincial Motor Transport Controller for the purposes of the Motor Cycles Control Order (1945), with jurisdiction throughout the Province. Mr. W. H. Whitefield, I.C.S., Deputy Provincial Motor Transport Controller (General) has also been authorised to perform all the functions of the Provincial Motor Transport Controller under the Motor Cycles Control Order.

Private Trade With Czechoslovakia

The Enemy Trading Regulations no longer apply to Danzig, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. Business and financial correspondence, restricted to ascertaining facts and exchanging information is now permitted with these countries in accordance with postal regulations issued from time to time. Private trade with Czechoslovakia will be permitted shortly but facilities for private trade with the other five countries do not yet exist.

I. N. A. PUNISHMENT FOR DESERTERS

Prosecution Witnesses' Allegations Against Capt. Burhanuddin

DELHI CANTONMENT, Jan. 9. (A.P.I.): The trial of Captain Burhanuddin was resumed today before the second I. N. A. Court Martial presided over by Brigadier Cariappa.

It will be recalled that an application on behalf of the accused was filed in the Lahore High Court for stay of the court martial proceedings pending decision of the Habeas Corpus petition moved on his behalf. The High Court decided that it had no power to stay the proceedings.

When the Court Martial reopened, Mr. Asaf Ali, counsel for defence asked for permission to reserve cross-examination of prosecution witnesses till Friday, when Dr. Katju, leading Defence Counsel, would return to Delhi. The court agreed to the request.

Captain Madho Prasad Misra of the I. M. M., who was a medical officer in the Bahadur Group commanded by Capt. Burhanuddin, said that in February 1944, while witness was at Myng camp in Rangoon, Capt. Burhanuddin gave orders to the Adjutant that all officers and men were to assemble and the deserters who had been caught were to be brought. Burhanuddin also ordered one Ghulam Hussain Shah to bring a number of plain sticks or branches. Burhanuddin discussed with one Captain Lateef, Second-in-Command of the Bahadur Group, the punishment to be awarded to the deserters. There were twenty to thirty officers, including witness, present. Burhanuddin told those assembled that the I. N. A. had a sacred mission to perform and those who deserted from the I. N. A. were very contemptible and nobody should have any sympathy with them.

Under Burhanuddin's instructions a rope was tied between two trees about twenty to thirty feet apart. Joga Singh's hands were tied to the rope and Burhanuddin ordered all the men present to administer a certain number of strokes. Witness did not remember the exact number. The instructions were that the strokes were to be hard and delivered on the buttocks. Joga Singh's shirt was removed and he was wearing shorts, while he was beaten. Witness thought that the punishment lasted fifteen to twenty minutes.

While being beaten, Joga Singh said that he would never desert in future and he cried out.

After beating of Joga Singh was over, the next deserter Kaviraj was similarly tied and given a number of strokes. Tek Bahadur and Gul Anwar were beaten next.

While the fourth man, Gul Anwar, was being beaten, Capt. Burhanuddin's attention was directed towards Joga Singh. It was said that Joga Singh was looking as though he had fainted. Captain Burhanuddin gave orders for Joga Singh to be released and asked witness to examine him. Witness examined him, and after careful examination told Burhanuddin that Joga Singh was dead. Burhanuddin immediately gave instruction for the others to be released.

President: When you found Joga Singh dead, were you able to record the cause of his death?

Witness: No, I did not try to ascertain the cause of his death, because I was eager to look after the others, especially Kaviraj, who was rather weak and whose condition was not satisfactory.

President: You, as medical officer did not try to find out what he died of?

Witness: It was not possible to say exactly what he died of, because I had not examined him before.

Cross examination was reserved.

Havildar S. K. Bannerjee of the I. A.M.C. said that he was an Accounts Clerk in the Bahadur Group and was present at the beating of five deserters in February or March 1944. Burhanuddin ordered to give Joga Singh ten strokes.

Questioned by the President, witness said that when they started beating Joga Singh, his feet were above the ground, and later on they touch the ground, because the rope had sagged.

Havildar Jwala Prasad Singh of the I.A.S.C. said that he was Guard Commander when the five deserters were brought back to Myeng Camp in February, 1944.

The first man to be punished was Joga Singh. Both his hands were fastened to a rope which had been tied between two trees and his feet were one-and-half feet above the ground. Joga Singh cried with pain and asked for water. He was not given water. When Joga Singh was being beaten, Capt. Burhanuddin was standing ten yards away. Burhanuddin did not use his revolver, but the flap was open and he had his hand there.

In the absence of Dr. Katju, the defence was conducted by Mr. Sultan Yar Khan, Mr. Rameshwarnath, Mr P. L. Vohra and Mr. Maheshdas.

SHINGARA SINGH'S TRIAL CONTINUES

At the resumed trial of Subedar Shingara Singh and Jamadar Pateh Khan by the third I.N.A. Court Martial sitting in the Delhi Cantonment, Captain Dhargalkar, the first prosecution witness was cross-examined by the defence counsel Mr. D. B. Tawakley. It will be recalled that the Sub-Judge of Delhi, who issued an interim injunction staying the proceedings of the Court Martial, had since withdrawn the injunction order.

Captain Dhargalkar stated that he arrived in Singapore on Feb. 1, a fortnight after its fall. He was not aware of the existence of Neesoon, Bidadari and Ruller camps before the fall of Singapore. Witness did not know if there were any camps for the detention of persons guilty of indiscipline. He did not know if there were such camps in Malaya. These camps were in existence after the fall of Singapore.

The witness said he was in Changi on February 17, 1942.

Only two Indian officers accompanied the witness to Changi. He did not remember if there were any other Indian officers. While the witness was in Changi he did not see any Indian commissioned officer. On February 16, 1942, he was asked to proceed to Farrar Park. He was not told that all Indian officers were to meet at Farrar Park.

The witness first learnt of the formation of I.N.A. when he reached Farrar Park. He had heard gossip in the Camp about it. He was put under close arrest on February 18 under orders of Captain Mohan Singh.

The witness said that he was against the formation of I.N.A.

The witness said he had seen beating going on at many places. In all he had seen it half a dozen times. He had not seen the accused Shingara Singh any time. He had not seen him beating anybody.

The defence counsel referred the witness to his summary of evidence.

Re-examined by the prosecution counsel, Mr. Carden Noad, the witness said that field punishment was laid down in the Indian Army Act. There was no provision for flogging.

ABDUL RASHID'S TRIAL

CANTONMENT, (Delhi) Jan 9. (A. P. I.): The fourth I.N.A. Court Martial trying Capt. Abdul Rashid of 1/14 Punjab Regiment began in the Delhi Cantonment to-day. Capt. Rashid is being defended by the Muslim League I.N.A. Defence Committee.

The court is presided over by Brigadier A. E. Farewell, I.A. and the other members are. Lt.-Col. T. L. Stevenson, Maj. S. S. Pandit, Capt. T. P. Lyons, Capt. H. S. Bajwa, Capt. M. Y. Sheikh and Capt. G. L. P. Dix. The Judge Advocate is Col. C. E. Thompson.

The accused pleaded not guilty to seven charges.

Th charges are, first, that at the naval base at Singapore about August 1942 he induced a Japanese Sergeant Kakuda to beat with a stick Sepoy Jemuher Khan of 1/14 Punjab Regiment; second that he waged war against the King between September 1942 and April 1943; third that he abetted a Dogra Naik (name not known) to voluntarily cause grievous hurt to Lt. Qadir Shah of 1st Bawalpur Infantry, fourth that he abetted L/NK Fateh Ali. Sepoy Sher Bahadur and Sepoy Resham Singh who voluntarily caused hurt to Jem. Mohd. Nawaz of 5/2 Punjab Regiment; fifth that he committed an offence of a cruel kind in that he, along with two other beat with sticks Hav. Ram Rikh of 4/19 Hyderabad Regiment; sixth that he illtreated a person subject to the Indian Army Act who is subordinate in rank, Sepoy Sharif Ullah of 1/14 Punjab Regiment, at Sherangoon Road, Singapore, by beating him, pushing him to the ground and then jumping over him, seventh that at Bidadari in or about April 1943 the accused cruelly caused a Hav. Clerk, Taj Mohammad Khan to be tied above ground level to the trunk of a tree and left there until he lost consciousness.

Capt. Rashid wore his rank badge and took his seat beside his counsel.

He is being defended by Mian Abdul Aziz of Lahore, Qazi Mohd. Isa Nawab Qadiruddin Ahmed and Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan.

After the charges were read out and the accused pleaded not guilty the court adjourned till after lunch as Mian Abdul Aziz, Senior Counsel, was unavoidably delayed and could not be present in the court in time.

Mian Abdul Aziz, Senior Defence Counsel, submitted to the court that he wanted to place two objections in regard to the trial. Firstly, that the court had no jurisdiction to try an accused who belonged to the trans-Frontier territory, for crimes alleged to have been committed outside British India, and secondly, the ordinance amending Section 67 of the Indian Army Act which enabled the Court Martial to try the accused was 'ultra vires.'

The court ruled that the plea of jurisdiction should have been raised before the accused was arraigned Counsel could now make the submission during his closing address.

Jem. Mohd. Nawaz of 5/2 Punjab Regiment was the first prosecution witness who was cross-examined. Further cross-examination of the witness will be continued to-morrow.

The court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

FIVE I. N. A. OFFICERS IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9 (A.P.I.)—It is learnt that five I.N.A. officers have been brought to the Kabul Lines, Delhi Cantonment.

They are Col. Gilani, Col. Alagappan, Capt. M. M. Mulk, Capt. Y. S. Bawa and Capt. M. Ashraf.

Capt. Y. S. Bawa is a defence witness in Capt. Burhanuddin's case.

Bloodier Than Hitler!

NUREMBERG, Jan. 9. (A.P.A.): That Joachim von Ribbentrop, who presented himself to the world as a suave and moderate gentleman, was more bloodthirsty than Hitler on at least one occasion, was demonstrated by a memorandum from the Fuehrer's headquarters in 1944 which overruled Ribbentrop's proposal that all captured Allied bomber crews should be killed.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9 (A.P.I.)—The I.N.A. Defence Committee has received a sum of Rs. 1,125 from an R.I.A.F. Squadron posted in a N.W.F.P. town for the relief of the families of I.N.A. men.

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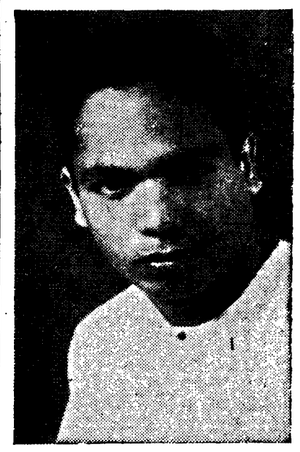

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Knox Goes All Out Against 'Jai Hind' Heroes

LONDON, Jan. 8 (Reuter): Under the heading "Four Traitors," the Conservative Daily Telegraph to-day prints a letter from Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred Knox, formerly of the Indian Army.

The other morning William Joyce was hanged as a traitor. The same day it was announced that three Commissioned Officers of the Indian Army who had not only deserted to the enemy but taken active part in operations against His Majesty's forces had after trial had been found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life cashiering and forfeiture of pay and allowances; that the sentences of transportation had been remitted by the Viceroy and that the released prisoners were to be 'honoured guests' at a public dinner.

'It would be interesting to learn why these three officers were merely castigated for treason even more flagrant than that for which Joyce was very properly hanged. What is the attitude of thousands of Indian fighting men who remained true to their salt to this disgraceful leniency?

'Finally it may be asked what useful purpose was served by trying these men at all. Would it not have been yetter for the Viceroy to have garlanded them at once on capture?' Maj.-Gen. Knox asks.

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Discussing the constitutional position Mr. Syed says: "It is the inherent and inalienable right of the Council of the Sind Provincial Muslim League to elect its own President; and, therefore, so long as I have not lost the confidence of the said Council, I cannot be removed from the said office; and since the presidentship of the Council of the Sind Provincial Muslim League is, as provided in the constitution of within the gift of the Action Committee of the All-India Muslim League, the latter is not competent to take it away from me as it seeks to do by passing such a resolution, which, therefore, is clearly 'ultra vires' and has no constitutional sanction behind it.

"Similarly, my expulsion from the Muslim League is equally unconstitutional, in as much as all that I have done has been done by me in my capacity as the President, Sind Provincial Muslim League, and with the support of the Council of the said provincial League; but there is nothing that I have done in my individual capacity. In the circumstances, all that the Committee of Action was competent to do was to disaffiliate the Sind Provincial Muslim League, in which case, too, I would continue to occupy and hold my position as the President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, and the latter would function as an independent body until such time as the Action Committee saw its error and revised its attitude. But the Committee of Action knows that I continue to enjoy the support of my Council, and therefore, it has tried to side-track the issue and attempted to take away from me what it is not constitutionally competent to give.

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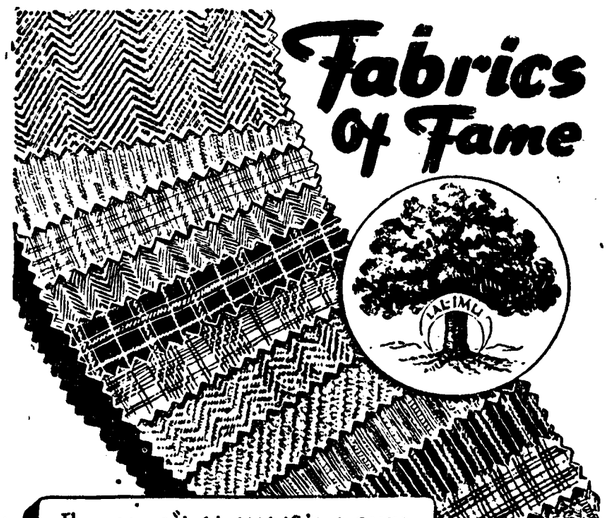

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TEHERAN, Jan. 8 (Reuter): Twenty of the most influential deputies in Persia, most of them belonging to the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Majlis (Parliament) last night urged the Prime Minister M. Forahim Hakimi to resign, reports Reuter.

The decision to make this move was taken at a five-hour meeting at which it was also recommended that the Anglo-United States suggestion that the Persian Government should accept a Three Power Commission compromising British, United States and Russian representatives to study Persian problems in General and Azerbaijan position in particular, should be rejected.

Knox Goes All Out Against 'Jai Hind' Heroes

LONDON, Jan. 8 (Reuter): Under the heading "Four Traitors," the Conservative 'Daily Telegraph' to-day prints a letter from Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred Knox, formerly of the Indian Army.

"The other morning William Joyce was hanged as a traitor. The same day it was announced that three Commissioned Officers of the Indian Army who had not only deserted to the enemy but taken active part in operations against His Majesty's forces had after trial had been found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life cashiering and forfeiture of pay and allowances; that the sentences of transportation had been remitted by the Viceroy and that the released prisoners were to be 'honoured guests' at a public dinner.

'It would be interesting to learn why these three officers were merely castigated for treason even more flagrant than that for which Joyce was very properly hanged. What is the attitude of thousands of Indian fighting men who remained true to their salt to this disgraceful leniency?

'Finally it may be asked what useful purpose was served by trying these men at all. Would it not have been better for the Viceroy to have garlanded them at once on capture?' Maj.-Gen. Knox asks.

REBUILDING IN PLANNED INDIA

Steel is the essential for all kinds of building, from the corrugated sheets used for roofing in villages to the structural sections and reinforcement needed for factories, hospitals and schools.

TATA AND SCOB

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DOCTOR, GORDON STABLES, M.D., C.M., R.N., the well-known Medical Authority who has personally tried out Peps antiseptic breatheable tablets, writes :—

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Dissolved in your mouth a Pepa releases rich, medicinal essences which mix with your breath and are carried deep into your lungs. Thus, Peps readily overcome infectious germs, end soreness and provide protection against coughs, colds, chills, influenza and bronchitis.

To preserve the rich concentrated essences in Peps they are packed in glass bottles and sealed with wax. Every package contains a corkscrew and full directions printed in leading languages.

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You won't find CAREWS in the dictionary, but its meaning is clear to anyone who enjoys fine spirits. CAREWS has been a household word since they started distilling in 1835. Now they have over a hundred years' experience to their credit.

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Carew's

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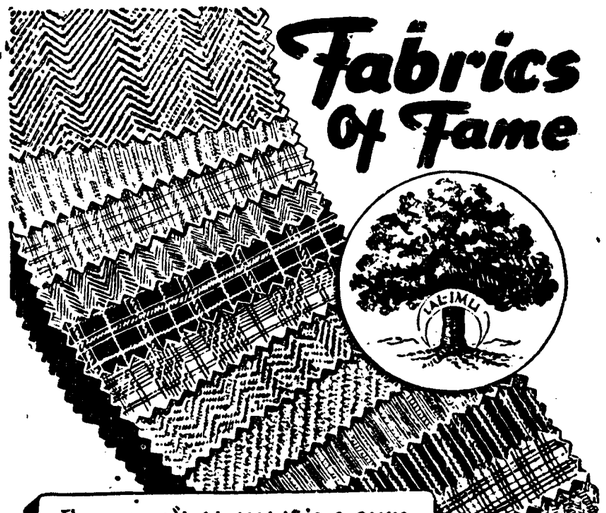

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THE LIFE BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY IN ALMOST THE FIRST YEAR OF ITS WORKING AMOUNTED TO A RECORD FIGURE OF

OVER RS. ONE CRORE

for which the Management beg to tender their sincerest thanks to all those who gave preference to the Company and to the Agents Organisers and Branch Managers who contributed to the huge success.

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Difficult to obtain but worth trying for

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Ambrosial Syrup

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please make it last. If carefully used, a little goes a long way. After use the stopper should be tightly closed to avoid evaporation. Production will be resumed as soon as conditions permit

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Heavy Professional Unloading On Stock Exchange

SCATTERED SELLING IN BULLION MARKET

Cotton Sags Under Tired Liquidation

Bombay, Jan. 9.

The Share Bazar was fairly steady with moderate business passing. At the moment buyers are not inclined to bid up owing to somewhat overbought state of the market. But at the same time there is scarcity of sellers as a result of extreme ease of money. The industrial outlook remains satisfactory and any important decline is likely to attract buyers. Moreover investors are not hesitating to keep their funds locked up in different kinds of shares where dividends are declared regularly even though the yield is lower. This change on the part of investors and constant demand for Government Securities and Bank shares is a clear proof of accepting lower yields on actual investments. As compared with these investments, industrial shares are still attractive. However some consideration must be given for speculative activity and the present state does not indicate any material decline beyond technical reactions. Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 2760 and after improving to Rs. 2772 reacted at Rs. 2760. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 490 and improved to Rs. 492. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 2240 and sagged to Rs. 2230 while Kohinoor shares were placed at Rs. 708.

Later on there was general liquidation which resulted in a steady drop in quotations. Tata Steel Defds declined to Rs. 2710 and Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 484. Bombay Dyeings dropped to Rs. 2190 while Kohinoors were depressed at Rs. 694. There was considered speculative unloading and the market was easy.

Towards the close the market was weak with general selling. Tata Steel Defds declined further at Rs. 2680 and Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 478. Bombay Dyeings weakened at Rs. 2170. The market was nervous with absence of any support as there did not exist any important short interest.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon session the market weakened further on persistent selling pressure and all speculative counters were marked down. The market was nervous as no support appeared and further drop in the near future seems likely. The market is inclined to await the Reserve Bank weekly statement. Tata Steel Dfds. 2675 80 2700 2/8 2690 86 95 87 80 77 75 55 60 55, Ordinary 478 80 85/8 82/8 80 81 78 79//8 73 75 Bombay Dyeing 2172/8 80 90 70 78 70 80 76 62 50 52 55, Kohinoor 684 95 85 89 84 82 75 79, Swadesh 670 62 68 70 72 69 73 63 68, A Cement 248 51 47, Indian Iron 56 55/4 55/12. 55 54/4.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay Dyeing 2155 Century 952/8 Nagpur 429 Swadeshi 668 New Great 435 Simplex 338 Kohinoor 679 Colaba 396 Gekak 341 Phoenix 785 Mysore 309 Indian Bleaching 215 Swan 368 Finlay 326 Morarji 797/8 Indore 785 Edward Sassoon 830

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord 475 Tata Steel Dfds 2655

ELECTRIC

Tata Hydro 219 Andhra 1860 Power 1990 Tram Ord 158/8

CEMENT

Associated Merger 247

INDUSTRIES

Burma 642/8 Alcock 491/4 Bellapur 257 Shivrajpur 63/8 Steamer Ord 675 Scindia 43/10 Construction 233

CASH SECTION

MILLS: Apollo 4/14 Elphinstone 90 I U Ord 3/8 Defd 18 Indian Mfg. 3800 Kurla 310 Khatau 366/4 Dawn 1250 David 1280 New City 442/8 Minerva 250 Bradbury 427/8 Bharucha Dfds 13/6 Bharat 65 Madhavji 23 Model 275 Laxmi Cotton 1572 Vishnu Cotton 565 Western 3625 Standard 505 Sholapur 7115 Sassoon Cotton 25/8 Hindustan 3700 Meyer Sassoon 227/8 Tata Mills 80/8 Ahd. Advance 458/12 Sassoon Silk 95 New Union 29/8 Poddar 367/8 Madhusudan 510 New 92 Shri Nivas 410 Raja Bahadur Poona 130 Berar 331/4

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 211/4 New 170 Surat 260 Surat New Premium 132/8 Karachi 237/8 Broach 12/12 Ajmer 14/12 Amalgamated 18/14/6 Jalgaon 11/9 Nagpur 51 Poona 286 Bombay Suburban 245 New Premium 100

BANKS

Reserve 162 Imperial 3515 P P 623/12 Central 109 India 231/8 Union 12/5 Baroda 173 Habib 84 International 52/12 A B C 44 Dena Bank 67 United 95 Jaipur 73/8 Hindustan 58 National Savings F P 72 P P 40 Mysore 400 Exchange 56/5 Eastern 106

INSURANCE

Oriental 6750 Empire 1260 New India 96/8 Jupiter 50 Vulcan 19/14 Indian Mercantile 75 Universal 15/12 Vasant 25/6 Br I Gen. 29/8 Ind Prud 51/8 Neptune 11/2 New Great 31/12

RAILWAYS

Ah. Prantij 706/4 C P 111/8 Mymensing Reb 116/4 Guaranteed 116 Mandra Bhon 110/8 Sara Sirajganj 116/4 Sialkot 117/2 New 64 Pachora 92/8 Hoshiarpur 117/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Burma New 226/4 Burma Petrol 6/0/9 Tata Oil 90 Mackenzie 150 Port Canning 107/8 Kemp 616/4 Zandu 215 Indian Radio Ord 391/4 B 380 Dfds 425 Indian Investment Trust 129/8 Wimco 400 Tata Chemical 22/8 Dharamsi Chemical 36/8 Mukund Iron 14/8 Dena Trust 27 Alembic 322/8 Supreme Industries 230 Jam Wire 138 Bombay Uganda 82 Bombay Cycle 38/8 Indian Cement (1937) 42 Walchand Nagar Industries 760

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st 229/6 Tata Steel Second 170 Tram 72 Andhra 1600 Tata Power 1700 Hydro 166/4 Bombay Steam 352/8 Nagpur 732/8 Vishnu 780 Laxmi 302/8 New Great 251/4 Poddar 117 Shri Nivas 101 Elphinstone 137/8 Bradbury 530 Surat Elec 215 Premier Construction First 135 Premier Construction Second 135/8 Amalgamated 163/12 Tata Chemical 130 Walchandnagar Industries 283/12 Jupiter 18/10

OUTSIDE SHARES

Indian Iron and Steel 54/4 Bengal Steel 45/2 Indian Copper 4/12 B I C 9/6 Burma Corporation 8 New Victoria Mill 9 New Victoria Pref. 12 Cawnpore Tex 14 Raja Tex 69 Phalton 165 Gold Mohar 355 New Kaiser Hind 2575 Sajjan Mills 440 Osmanshahi 385 Ajamshahi 680

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

Tata Ordinary 479 Tata Deferred 2675 Indian Iron 55 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 45 Bombay Dyeing 2160 Central India 432/8 Gokak 350 Kohinoor 685 Simplex 339 Andhra Valley 1860 Tata Hydro 218/12 Tata Power 1990 Associated Cement 248 Belapur 259/6 Bombay Burma (Old) 655

GOLD & SILVER

The Bullion market was fairly steady with improved demand but speculative activity is decreasing and the market is now moving within a narrow range. Forward gold opened at Rs. 83/8 and improved to Rs. 83/11 but quietened at Rs. 83/7 and steadied at Rs. 83/8. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 84 while Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 60. Forward silver opened at Rs. 136/2 and improved to Rs. 136/10 and steadied at Rs. 136/8. Ready silver of .999 fineness was quoted at a premium of annas ten at Rs. 184/2.

Later on there was moderate selling and the market closed as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Gold	83	4	0
Forward Gold	82	13	0
Sovereigns	59	0	0
Ready Silver 999	137	0	0
Forward Silver	139	4	0

BOMBAY COTTON

As anticipated the Cotton market seems to have assumed sagging tendency in the face of good demand for staple cotton. This change in the general belief is mainly due to reasons given but in the recent review of fairly large premiums for distant months and naturally buyers are not inclined to follow the rise. Under such a state we may have sagging markets for some time. The market opened to-day at Rs. 441/8 for March delivery and declined to Rs. 440 under scattered selling. At the decline there appeared scattered covering and March was steady at Rs. 440/8. Trading was restricted.

Thereafter there was some long liquidation and March declined to Rs. 439. Tone of the market was quiet and the absence of support was telling.

The market was influenced by a sharp drop in shares and March declined to Rs. 438/12 but recovered to Rs. 440 on scattered short covering.

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton March Contract is 751 cent. point below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

The market declined to Rs. 438 and finally closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. January	424	0	0
I.C.C. March	437	12	0
I.C.C. May	447	4	0
I.C.C. July	458	4	0

HIGH LOW COTTON PRICES

	HIGH	LOW	CLOSE
January	430/12	426/8	426/8
March	444/8	441/8	441/8
May	454	451	451
July	464/8	461/8	461/8

COTTON BULLION CHART

BOMBAY, Jan. 6.

Messrs. Guruji and Sons, 303 Cotton Exchange Building Bombay have published a commercial chart giving weekly quotations of Gold and Silver for the past six years and daily high and low Jarilla quotations from July 1942 with other important statistics. It is priced Rs. 3/8.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

LONDON: Banks buying 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 1 to 4 months, London Banks buying 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 5 and 6 months.

B. C. RATES: T. T. 1/5 15/16 D. D. 1/5 15/16

Banks selling T T. 1/5 31/32 D. D. 1/5 31/32.

Banks buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 D. D. 1/6 1/16.

LONDON/NEW YORK:—

Banks selling T. T. Rs. 332 3/4 D. D. Rs 332 3/4.

Banks buying T. T. Rs. 329 1/2 D. D. Rs 328 1/2

LONDON/MONTREAL:—

Banks selling T. T. Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2.

Banks buying T. T. Rs. 299 D. D. Rs 297 1/2.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steadier.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call one and two months 1/4 p.c 3 to 5 months 1/2 p.c 6 to 11 months 3/4 p.c. 12 months 1 1/4 p.c.

Tone:—Some demand.

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

MILLS

Apollo 5/3/6 5/4 4/15/6
Bharat 68
B. Dyeing 2235 47/8 37/8 45 40 45 15 25 2160
Central India (Ord) 442 51 49 51 50 53 46 48 32
Colaba 394 98 97 402 370
Edward 875 40
Elphinstone (Ord) 90
Elphinstone (Pref) 137/8
Finlay 342 43 41 43 25
Gobak 363 60 64 62 65 45 50
India United Defd 3/14/6 3/15/6 3/13 3/14 3/9
India United Ord 18/13 18/15 18/9 18/13 18/6 18/10 18/6 18/10 17/12 17/14
Indore 805 15 785
Khatau 366/4
Kohinoor 706 9/8 8 10/8 8 10/8 1/8 4 685
Madhavji (23)
Madhusudan 503/12 500
Meyer 232/8 35 30
Model 279/6 75
Morarjee 797/8
New Great 448/8 48 51 50 52/8 40 78 83 61 70
Podar 372/8 67/8
Rajabhadur 130
Sassoon Silk (101/4)
Sassoon Cotton 27 25/8
Shrinivas 413/12 10
Simplex 355 59/8 57 59/8 46 51 39
Swadeshi 678 82 80 85 81 94 83 88
Swan 376 76/8 68
Tata Mills 86 83
Vishnu 560 65

BANKS

Baroda 174/8 73/8 74
Central 111/4 12 11 12 11/8
Habib 86/8
Imperial (Ord) 2525 10 35
Imperial (New) 623/12
India 232 33
International 52/12
Reserve 161/8 62
Union 12/7 12/5
United Commercial 85
Jaipur 73/8

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 207/8
Ajmer 14/10
Andhra Valley (Ord) 1860
Tram (Ord) 159 60 59 60/8 60
Tram (Pref) 73/4 72/8
Hydro (Ord) 218 19
Power 1990

INSURANCE

British India 30
Indian Mercantile 75
Jupiter 50 49/8 50
New India 97/8 97 98/4 97/8
Universal 15/12
Vulcan (19/14)
Bombay Steam 692/8 95 70
Scindia 46 48/2 45/14 44/2 44/10 44/2

STEEL SHARES

Bengal Steel 47/12 48/2 45/14 46/4 4b
Jam Wire 136 38
Indian Iron 57/14 57/12 58/4 56 56/4 5b
Tata Steel Defd 2755 65 60 75 62/8 71/4 62/8 70 65 80 67/8 72/8 55 61/4 45 55 25 35 2680
Tata Steel Ord 490/8 93/8 91 94 92/8 96 91 92 84 86 79
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 170 71 70/4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 492/8 95 87/8 93/12
A. Cement 256/8 57 55/8 56 53/8 54 48
Belapur 261 66 59/8
Burmah (Old) 650 70 80 55
Burmah (New) 232/8 26/4
B. B. Petrol 6/11 6/11/6 6/6/6
Indian Bleaching 216 17
I. I. Trust 130/8
P. Construction (Ord) 237 36 40 32
Shivrajpur 65/8 65 66 64 64/8
Tata Chemical (Ord) 25 23
Tata Chemical (Pref) 126/8 30
Tata Oil 96 94
Western India Match 400 403/12 400
Coorla Mills 303/12 10

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 4th day of January:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	8,45,54,000
Notes in circulation	1218,34,58,000
Total Notes issued	1226,80,12,000
Total Liabilities	1226,80,12,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	44,41,45,000
Sterling Securities	1110,32,89,000
Total of A	1154,74,34,000
B. Rupee Coin	14,21,66,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	57,84,12,000
Total Assets	1226,80,12,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 94.126 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Government of India	477,93,03,000
(2) Government of Burma	2,08,11,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	15,7,92,000
(b) Banks	79,49,46,000
(c) Others	14,97,84,000
Bills Payable	2,97,57,000
Other Liabilities	12,70,13,000
Total Rs.	615,94,16,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Notes	8,45,54,000
Rupee Coin	37,60,000
Subsidiary Coin	2,13,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(c) Government Treasury Bills	8,17,87,000
Balances held abroad*	561,64,32,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	5,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	85,00,000
Investments	27,17,57,000
Other Assets	9,19,13,000
Total Rs.	615,94,16,000

* Includes Cash and Short Term Securities.

Revival Of Inflation Inspiration In Wall Street

NEW YORK COTTON DECLINES ON LOCAL REALISING

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

Wall Street opened firm and moderately active. Stocks advanced fractions to more than one point, although many leaders did not participate. Dealings were active early with customers rushing orders before the communications strike but the pace subsequently slowed. Wall Street was again pessimistic over the Labour situation but share holders were reluctant to liquidate because of hopes widespread that the union dispute might soon be settled. Later the market enjoyed the best rally for the past several weeks as bullish forces returned to the buying side pushing up leading steels, motors, rails and specialities more than three points with many new high levels for more than a year. Inflation inspiration revived considerably on the idea that Government would loosen hold on the rising trend of goods.

American Telephone 190 1/8 (185 5/8), Amerex Corpn. 38 (36-1/4), Anaconda Copper 45-1/4 (43 5/8), Cnase National 46 7/8 (46 7/8), Sinclair Oil 20 (19-5/8), Firestone Tyre 70 1/8 (68 1/4), General Electric 47-3/4 (46 5/8), General Motors 76 1/2 (74 1/2), Ingersol Rand 140 (139), International Nickel 37-3/4 (36 1/2), National City Bank 49 1/8 (49-1/4), New York Central Rail 33-3/4 (32 3/4), Sobony Vacuum Corpn. 17 1/8 (16-7/8), Texas Corpn. 60-1/2 (60 1/4), Union Carbon 103 1/4 (102), U. S. Smelting 73 1/4 (71), U. S. Steel Corpn. 84 1/4 (80 1/2), Western Union Telegraph 51 5/8 (50).

LOCAL SELLING IN COTTON

New York Cotton market opened steady and showed activity and firmness in early trades when gains were extended until new crops advanced. These led the market and trade and replacement buying found contracts becoming increasingly scarce as the market recovered from the recent unsettlement. Widespread protests against the ceiling proposal remained a feature. The market later quietened as trading and news became restricted by the Western Union strike which are disrupting the wire service. Near months subsequently sagged on profit taking but new crops were resistant and at noon prices stood steady. Latterly prices sagged on local realising, more indifferent trade demand for nearbys, general uncertainties in connection with the proposed ceilings and commercial credit corporation offerings and labour conditions. The firmness of securities was ignored. The session closed steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago grains ruled firm under the leadership of rye neglecting continued strength of the Buenos Aires market and recovery of Winnipeg. Offerings were scarce. A strong demand for cash oats and persistent inflationary talk were an additional stimulant.

May 1.80 1/2 bid (1.80-1/2 bid), July 1.77 1/8 to 1.77-1/8 (1.76 3/8 to 1.76 3/8), September 1.75-1/4 to 1.75 1/4 (1.74-1/2 to 1.74 1/2).

WORTH STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (UPA). On the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market today, reports indicated that the cotton ceiling will not be passed by Congress.

It is generally believed that the idea of the crop ceiling price stemmed from textile mill pressure upon the Office of Price Administration.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Jan. 8

January	24.26—01
March	24.51—01
March highest (10-40 am)	24.54+12
March lowest (1-35 pm)	24.50—02
May	24.45+01
July	24.31+01
October	23.78+14
December	23.65+15
January	23.61+15
Middling Spot	25.20—01

NEW YORK ORLEANS

March	24.53+02
May	24.50+03
July	24.36+04
October	23.74+14
December	23.67+14
Middling Spot	24.30—

NEW YORK COTTON

NOON CALL

March	24.57
May	24.50
July	24.36

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

United States price of Sovereign Silver 71.1 cents.

New York buying price 70-3/4 cents.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Spot 44d Forward 44d Gold Bars fine per os. £8/12/3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

	£
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p c	74-3/4
Consols 2-1/2 p c	91-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	106 15/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c	103-15/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	113-11/16
Victory Bonds 4 p c	114-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	10-13/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	69
National Bank of India	41.3/4

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Wheat Rosario Santa Fe (new crop) unoffered

Australian Wheat (bulk) 61 quoted Jan/Feb.

Australian Wheat (bags) unoffered

OPA ANNOUNCEMENT DRAWS COMMENT

NEW YORK, Jan. 8. (UPA): The announcement by the Office of Price Administration that it plans to impose a ceiling price on the 1946 cotton crop drew varied but generally critical comment from the trade Congress and the Press, notes Mr. Arnold Brackman, United Press Staff Correspondent in New York.

One dealer, summing up the situation, told the United Press of America that the "Office of Price Administration believes that the placing of the price ceiling on raw cotton will aid the Government in keeping control over the price of cotton textiles, especially in view of the acute shortage of clothing throughout the world.

"However cotton producers feel that any interference with the upward tendency of the cotton market would be unjust to cotton growers."

Meanwhile, the Journal of Commerce in an editorial today gave qualified approval to the move asserting that "it is obviously inequitable and impracticable to set a rigid ceiling price for cotton textiles while raw cotton is allowed to rise unhindered because of short supply."

The New York Times said that "just what can be gained by establishing a maximum price on this year's cotton crop is not entirely clear."

The Wall Street Journal, in the meantime, attacked the plan asserting that instead of additional price ceilings, the Government should gradually drop them in order to establish the free market which prevailed before the war.

Trade circles confidently believe that the OPA legislation will be halted in Congress by the strong cotton bloc which viciously attacked the proposal yesterday, but textile producers warn that unless the Government can keep raw cotton prices downward, textile interests will demand higher cotton textile ceilings.

One dealer remarked that the "battle between the cotton men and the textile men in an unending argument the same as the endless fight over which came first: the chicken or the egg."

LUCKNOW, Jan. 8 (API): An act of desecration was committed in the Annapurna Temple in Lucknow last night, when miscreants after grabbing silver coins strewn in front of the image attempted to remove gold ornaments around it. Failing in their efforts to deprive the heavily laden image of its decorations, the intruders used force resulting in damage to the image. The miscreants escaped with their collections before the arrival of the temple "Pujari".

SHORTS OF INDIA ABROAD

Information Films' New Enterprise

The Information Films of India which made the production of short films a practical possibility in India are doing further pioneering work by exporting them abroad and acquainting the world about India and her many-sided problems and national life. 'Absorbing', 'interesting', 'colourful' and 'excellent' are some of the adjectives used by the leading American film paper 'Box Office' in its issue of October 20, 1945, reviewing five of the short films made by I.F.I. which were shown to the American film trade and Press representatives in New York.

Films reviewed include the beautiful short about the cocoanut tree, another about South Indian handicrafts, a third about rural life in Maharashtra, "Silkworm to Parachutes" as well as "Land of the Five Rivers". The films are described as 'documentary yet diverting.' The photography and technical side of the films have also been given special mention.

Sugar Stocks In Central Factories

CAWNPORE, Jan. 9. (A.P.I.): The Director, Imperial Institute of sugar technology in an abstract statement of sugar production and stock in respect of Central sugar factories in India for the fortnight ending November 15, 1945, reports that the sugar production during the fortnight under review was 100087 maunds as compared to 88.725 maunds of corresponding fortnight in the previous season. The closing stocks at the factories were 1,610,431 maunds against 5,583,610 maunds of the corresponding fortnight in the previous season.

Figures for the current fortnight relate to 125 factories representing 89 per cent of the total cane crushing capacity while figures of the previous year relate to 130 factories representing 92 point five per cent of the total cane crushing capacity.

CALICUT QUOTATIONS

CALICUT, Jan. 9.

Cocoanuts Raw 150 Dry 135 Cocoanut oil 515 Copra Office 330 Dilpasand 340 Madrasnotam 350 Goodgooda 338 Pepper Wynaad 410 Country 400 Dry ginger Chernad 360 Ernad 350 Coffee Robusta 90.

IN EVERY BRANCH OF INDIAN INDUSTRY

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A. S.—K. 8

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Best in quality and Cheapest in Price

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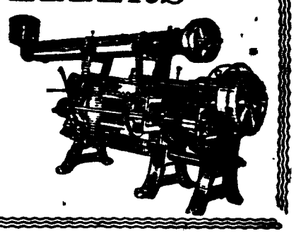
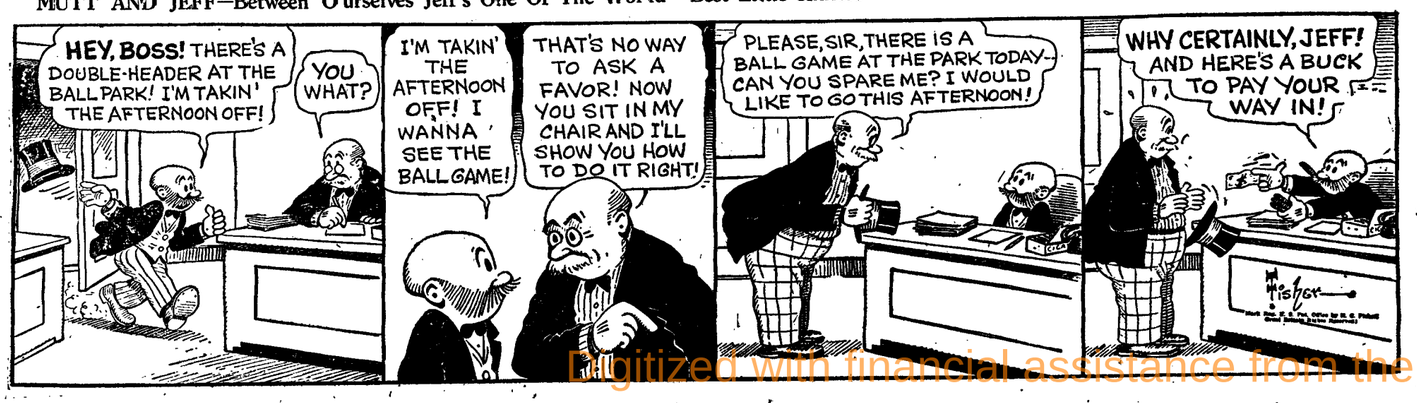


THE PUNJAB OIL EXPELLER CO.,
Brandreth Road, LAHORE.

MUTT AND JEFF—Between Ourselves Jeff's One Of The World' Best Little Hinters

By BUD FISHER


HEY, BOSS! THERE'S A DOUBLE-HEADER AT THE BALL PARK! I'M TAKIN' THE AFTERNOON OFF!
YOU WHAT?
I'M TAKIN' THE AFTERNOON OFF! I WANNA SEE THE BALL GAME!
THAT'S NO WAY TO ASK A FAVOR! NOW YOU SIT IN MY CHAIR AND I'LL SHOW YOU HOW TO DO IT RIGHT!
PLEASE, SIR, THERE IS A BALL GAME AT THE PARK TODAY— CAN YOU SPARE ME? I WOULD LIKE TO GO THIS AFTERNOON!
WHY CERTAINLY, JEFF! AND HERE'S A BUCK TO PAY YOUR WAY IN!

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.
To be paid in advance.

LOST & FOUND

Handsome Reward—Lost on Sunday 6th January, 1946, one black leather writing case containing Pass Port and important Documents in Borivli Local Train, leaving Churchgate Station at 11 a.m. Founder may kindly deliver the same to C. G. Asoomal C|ó M|s. Lokumal Setramdas, New Silk Bazar, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2. (535)

MATRIMONIAL

Youngman working East Africa, drawing decent salary on leave in Bombay invites Correspondence from respectable Christian girl, age 22 to 26 with view to marriage Mangalorean preferred correspondence treated confidential Apply Box No. 529 "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Lady Health Visitors and Midwives for Bikaner City. Please apply immediately to the Lady Superintendent, Maison Belvedere, No. 9, Queen's Road, Ground Floor. (537)

60 Boys, Girls— Graduates, Matriculates, non-Matriculates, wanted—to learn Shorthand, Typewriting. Best-rapid training. Join—Roosevelt College, Chinchbunder Road, Near Sandhurst Station. (538)

Wanted a Customs Clerk, fully experienced in Customs routine work and specially conversant with Artificial Silk Yarn work. Apply Box No. 530 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an Accountant, a Stenographer, and a Draftsman. Salary according to qualifications and experience.—Sree Durga Agencies, Ltd, Opp. Govt. College, Mangalore. (S.K.). (511)

FLATS WANTED

Wanted immediately, a decent residential flat, Marine Drive, Reclamation Area or any other locality. Please get into touch with Mr. Malik Chand, C/o Indian National Pictures Ltd., 2nd Floor, Jan Mansion, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road. Telephone Number 32162. (534)

FLATS TO LET

Available immediately. Two Rooms Block at Shivaji Park, to exchange for accommodation elsewhere. No. Black money either side. Box 539A "Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

A New Batch for New Students— Davar's College of Commerce—Applications for new classes invited. Specialised courses in Banking, Company Secretaries, Accountancy General Commerce, Gregg Shorthand, etc. Call or write for Prospectus, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort. 528

Get Medical Diplomas at home:— Ayurvedic, Homeopathic, Unani Prospectus free. Old Indian Medical College, Kotgarh, Simla. 5954

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans, given against shops, factories, policies, Officers at Cheap interests, Kantilal Company, 28. New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. (357)

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Upto date II grade Independent Lathe Chucks (Manufactured by us) passed by Inspection dept of Government are for sale size 6" to 20". Apply Messrs. Shadi Engineering Works, G. T. Road, Batala. 6091

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

3 to 4 Country Crafts of different tonnage (from 12 Tons to 25 Tons) are For Sale. Apply to Box No. 531 "Bombay Chronicle."

About 800 to 1,000 feet 2' rails with 5 to 6 Tipping Wagons with One Rail Engine in working order are for sale. Apply to Box No. 532 "Bombay Chronicle."

For Sale—Phillips Holland Radio. AC|DC 6 valves world reception. Rarely used. Rs. 590|-. No bargains, Box No. 539, "Bombay Chronicle."

Strong well designed and folding Office Chairs for sale from stock available in either French Polish or Paint Polish. Price very moderate and samples sent for inspection in Bombay without obligation. Apply to—Featherstone Engineering Co., Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (527)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from candidates who have passed the matriculation examination or its equivalent for TEMPORARY posts of 'C' grade clerks (Rs.55-5-60 E. B. -5-80) plus Dearness and Compensatory House Rent Allowances admissible under the rules. The age limit is 21 for Scheduled Caste candidates and 19 for others.

2. Applicants should see the undersigned on 14th January 1946 between 11 A.M. and 12 noon with applications giving particulars, together documentary evidence in support thereof, of the province of Domicile, age, educational and other qualifications and also copies of certificates and testimonials.

O. KRISHNAN,
Collector of Customs

New Custom House,
Ballard Estate.
Bombay, 8th January, 1946.
(6177)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY
Office of the Controller of Supplies, (Disposals) Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
the 2nd January, 1946
TENDER NOTICE:

TENDERS ARE INVITED for purchase and removal of the following store lying at the places mentioned below:—

ITEM NO.:	NOMENCLATURE:	QUANTITY	LOCATION:
1.	Bogies wheels without rubber tyres & bearings.	4079 Nos.	M.T.S. Sub Depot Kirkee.
2.	Bogies wheels with rubber tyres but less bearings.	398 „	

The material will be sold without any guarantee as to their conditions and subject to the Conditions of Contract Con. 117 (copy obtainable from Superintendent, Government Printing & Stationery, Queen's Road, Bombay).

The store can be viewed at site on presentation to the stockholder the letter of authority to be obtained from this office.

Offers in tenderers' own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. CS/VEH/5309 due on 15-1-46 should reach this office not later than 4 p.m. on 15-1-46. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for an amount deposited as earnest money in Imperial Bank or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of the Controller of Supply Accounts, Bombay and which should be 10% of the total value of the offer. The Deposit will be returned to the unsuccessful Tenderers.

Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 31-1-46. Delivery should be completed ex site within 14 days of receipt of acceptance of offer and no assistance will be offered in obtaining transport facilities, Railway wagons, etc.

Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof. Rate should be quoted separately for each item.

This office is at liberty to accept all or any portion of offers received. (6178)

THE BOMBAY SUGAR MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION LTD.
NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held at the Registered Office 104|114, Frere Road, Sugar Market Building, on THURSDAY, the 24th of January, 1946, at 4-30 p.m. for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider Managing Committee's Report and the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended 4-11-45.
2. To elect the Managing Committee for the S.Y. 2002.
3. To appoint auditors and to fix their honorarium for this year.
4. To transact other ordinary business with the consent of the President.

By order of the Managing Committee.
GAUTAMLAL A. SHAH,
Secretary.
104|114, Frere Road, Bombay 9.
(6179)

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, under Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay to take into their consideration at their ordinary Meeting proposed to be called for Monday, the 4th March, 1946, or for such subsequent date as may hereafter be notified, draft Codes (A) and (B) for regulating the construction of steel-frame and R. C. C. structures (forming Bye-laws Nos. 54 and 55 of the Revised Municipal Building Bye-laws framed by the Corporation under Section 461(a), (c), (d) and (dd) of the Municipal Act).

2. The Corporation will before finally approving the said draft Codes receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said Meeting.

3. Any person desiring to object to the said draft Codes, on giving written notice to His Worship the Mayor of the Corporation not less than ten days before the day of the said Meeting, of the nature of his said objection will, by himself or his counsel, attorney or agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said Meeting, but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

4. A printed copy of the draft Codes is kept at the office of the undersigned for public inspection and any person who wishes to pursue the same will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge.

5. Printed copies of the draft Codes will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of Re. 1 for each set of the Codes.

By Order,
B. V. MODY,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 9th January, 1946.
(6181)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my client Mr. PRAVINBHAI P. SHROFF has purchased the business and stock of electrical goods from Mr. Tukaram Pandurang Parab, lying in his shop No. 4 at Vishnu Niketan, Prarthana Samaj with the following three trade-names and good wills viz. Maharashtra Electric Co., United Electric Works and Dattatraya Electric Co. from 1st of January 1946. Since then, my client has started the business on his own account and risk at the above shop in the name of the United Electric Works. He is not liable for any dealings or debts of any of the above three concerns prior to 1-1-46.

G. A. SHAH,
Advocate for Pravinbhai P. Shroff.
(6180)

LEGAL NOTICES

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1680 of 1945.

D. A. ABUBACKER AND ESMAIL .... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
Messrs. INDO BURMA, a firm and Ors. .. Defendants.

To,
1. Messrs. INDO BURMA, a firm
2. P. N. DASS, and
3. HARIDAS

The defendants Nos. 1, 2 and 3 abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed defendants whereof the following is a concise statement viz:

The plaintiffs pray that it may be declared that the defendants have acquired no title to the goods referred to in the Plaint and that the said goods belong to the plaintiffs, that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit, the Court Receiver or some other fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver to take charge of 325 pieces referred to in the Plaint with such powers as to this Hon'ble Court might appear necessary, that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit, defendants 4 and 5 or their Agents may be restrained by an Order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from receiving the said goods from the Police Custody or from dealing with or disposing of the said goods in any manner whatsoever, that the defendants or any of them may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs costs of this suit and for further and other reliefs.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 11th day of February, 1946, at eleven o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate (O.S.) duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to this suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of this suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiffs' case or upon which, you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LEONARD STONE, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 17th day of November, 1945.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

A. R. NARAYEN IYER,
for Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Sealed.
A. R. NARAYEN IYER,
The 17th day of November, 1945.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys
(6183)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF CLOTHINGS
M/s. GANDHI & CO., will under-instructions from the Flag Officer Commanding, R. I. N. Bombay, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th Inst. at 12 Noon (S.T.) at their Rooms, at 72 Medows St. the kit belonging to Lt. Commander R. V. Kettle RINVR—(deceased): Old clothings such as coats, pants, shirts, shorts, navy caps & covers, waterproof coats, Helmet steel, trunks, boots etc.
Terms: Cash against delivery.
GANDHI & CO.,

"WIT" PICKING BANDS

Beltings Buffers, etc. manufactured by THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD. highly approved by the Mills. Apply Selling Agents, THE INDUSTRIAL LEATHER CO., LTD., 9, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 33609.

PUBLIC NOTICES

MORVI RAILWAY.
Superintendent of Stores' Office, Morvi.

TENDER NOTICE FOR PUCCA TEAK ROUND (BILLIMORA) GOOD QUALITY

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 20 Tons Pucca teak wood round (Billimora) good quality free from knots, holes and cracks, diameter ranging from 1 ft. to 1-3|4 ft. and length from 12 ft. to 18 ft. F.O.R. Morvi.

2. Supply to be completed within 4 weeks from the date of inspection commences.

3. Payment to be effected on the actual weight and measurement at destination station.

4. Tender may be superscribed "Tender for Pucca teak round" and should be submitted on tenderer's own form and accompanied with Rs. 200|- as Earnest money. to the address of the Superintendent of Stores, Morvi Railway, Morvi.

5. Tender will be received in this office upto 20th January 1946 during office hours. Those received after that date will not be considered.

(Sd.) N. I. OZA,
Superintendent of Stores,
Morvi Railway, Morvi.
(6182)

G. I. P. RAILWAY
SPECIAL NOTICE.

RENEWAL OF SEASON TICKETS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

FOR the convenience of season ticket holders desiring to renew their season tickets at Victoria Terminus, arrangements have been made to expedite the renewal of such tickets. Season ticket holders may surrender their season tickets in the morning and obtain a receipt which can be exchanged for the new season ticket later in the day on payment of the charge due.

A special window will be opened in the suburban booking hall at Victoria Terminus at which season tickets due for renewal will be accepted between the hours of 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. daily (except Sundays) and a receipt granted. This receipt should be surrendered at the same window on the same day between the hours of 5 P.M. and 7 P.M. (Mondays to Fridays) and 1 P.M. to 3 P.M. on Saturdays when the new season ticket which has been prepared during the day will be handed over on payment of the charge due.

The receipt obtained for the season ticket cannot be used as a travel ticket.

This arrangement will come in to force from MONDAY, THE 14TH JANUARY, 1946. (6127)

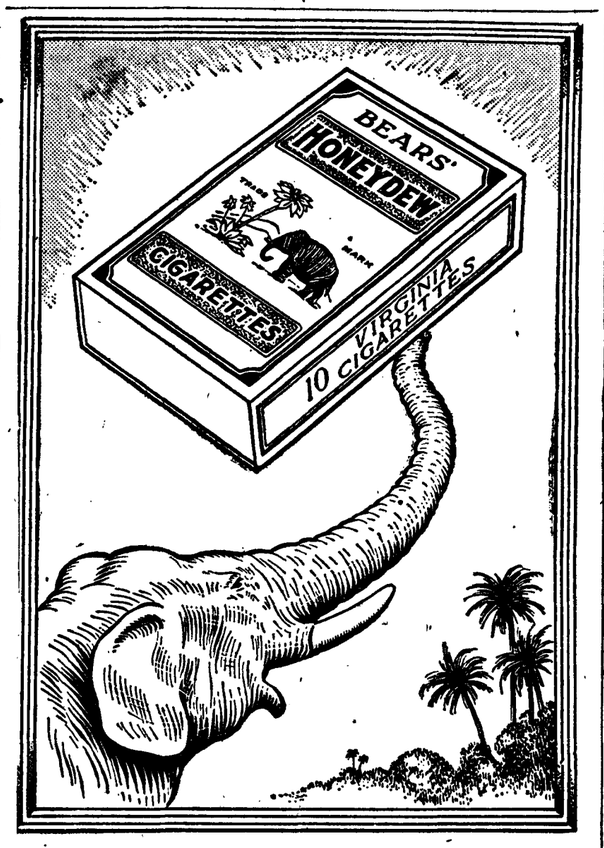
AUCTION SALES

SALE TODAY THURSDAY, 10th January, 1946, at 3 p. m. at their sale room: Properties of several parties; Table crockery, glass-plated-brass-bronzeware, Radio, furniture, clothes and such other household and decorative articles. Also G. S. and other utensils belonging to a deceased Parsee Lady.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers,
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

DO YOU WANT FINANCES?
If you intend to buy or sell picture, and in need of money communicate with:—
C. H. MEHTA,
(Prop. Mehta Film Exchange),
236, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
(Phone 23560)

MP 6050 Size 6"x1 col. 1945



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Proud are we that for more than a century it has been our privilege to bring to India the finest watches in the world. While at the moment supplies are not sufficient to meet demand, we look forward to the day when we can say "Yes" to any and every request.
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